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SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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THE plan proposed by the enterprising state librarian of Indiana for utilizing to the best advantage the books now wasted as duplicates on library shelves or concealed in family closets is most interesting, and the outcome of it will be watched with interest by all librarians. Mr. Henry's plan goes a step farther than any clearing-house scheme hitherto proposed, in endeavoring to turn to account the books and pamphlets, and particularly the annual reports and like pamphlets, that have drifted into the eddy of the home library and found their way into dark corners where they are of no use to anyone. Doubtless many sets of books and of valuable reports can thus be completed, if the scheme works itself out, that would otherwise be a ragged regiment, while in Indiana, as everywhere through the country, there are thousands of books of a general nature not utilized by their owners, which should be put into active circulation through libraries which need them. The difficulty may not be an *embarras de richesse*, but an embarrassing over-supply of books that nobody wants. When Dr. Poole at an A. L. A. conference announced his ready acceptance of every pamphlet sent to him, no matter what it was or in what duplication, in his desire that his library might contain everything that it should, a friendly conspiracy was formed among his fellow-librarians to send him innumerable copies of Ayer's almanac for the year current. It is to be feared that Mr. Henry may face the same plethora of the undesirable; nevertheless, he is doing a service to libraries generally by making this experiment, and our readers will watch with interest for the report of progress which he has promised to make through the JOURNAL.

THE card system offers one solution of the clearing-house problem which may be peculiarly suitable in this present case. The cost of forwarding books to a central clearing-house and of storing and handling them there, seriously militates against the assumption of this clearing-house function, even by the state library, which naturally should be a center of service for the various libraries throughout the state, as proposed years ago by Mr. Dewey when

he began his administration of the New York State Library. If, however, the books instead of being sent to a central place should be represented on cards, one card for each title, with record on that card or on succeeding cards of the libraries or individuals who offered that book for exchange or gift, not a great deal of space would be required and librarians desiring books from the stock could more easily go over the list than they could go over the actual books on the shelves, while rough mimeograph or printed lists could more readily be made. Moreover, the entry of copies of any one book might cease after a sufficient number had been listed to supply any possible demand, whereas hundreds or even thousands of copies of any one book might be literally piled upon the clearing-house if it were understood that books could be sent without discrimination. The card system, indeed, has wonderful possibilities within it in the way of time and labor saving that are not yet fully developed.

A CORRESPONDENT puts the interesting question, How is a librarian in a small library doing good work, really entitling him or her to be a favored candidate for a better position, to become known to the people who select librarians? The same question perplexes the minister, the doctor, indeed every professional man, and it is in a measure hard to answer; yet it is answered in the normal course of human affairs. A person's work is often known through a wider circle than he suspects. Moreover, when a place is to be filled, inquiries as to the proper candidate often take wider range than is known to those whose names are considered for the place. It is proverbial that a lawyer never knows where his next year's business is to come from, yet a successful lawyer, without advertising, without any special means of making his record known to the laity who employ him, finds his practice growing, sometimes to his astonishment, year by year, from the passing on of word from this or that client to others seeking legal advice. A minister in a small country town who preaches good sermons or does exceptional pastoral work becomes known, often without his knowledge, in wider circles by

the word of praise from members of his congregation or by the observations sometimes of summer or winter visitors who carry the remembrance of him back to their city or country homes, unconsciously stowed away for use should the opportunity offer. The librarian in the smallest of country libraries has much this sort of chance, but happily the library profession is now so organized that there is an additional channel before the ambitious worker.

THE national conferences, the meetings of local clubs, make librarians fairly known to each other, and the leaders of the profession who are likely to be consulted when places are to be filled are very open-eyed in noting younger men and women who show special capabilities in their work. Mr. Dewey, in a communication which happens to be printed simultaneously with the inquiry, mentions another channel, that of the Library Bureau, which is opening its facilities without charge not simply to graduates of library schools but to all librarians. The LIBRARY JOURNAL also, through its general facilities and through special announcements, which are usually put freely at the service of such candidates, is sometimes of service in the same direction, as it is always glad to be. Of course the difficulty which the junior librarian faces is the fear that any show of desire on his part to better his position may seem to be a note of dissatisfaction and a notice of resignation, on which the employing library may act prematurely. But this is a view not held by large-minded employers, and on the whole, library boards are not made up of small-minded people. On the whole, the library profession is one in which the chances of advancement, as libraries are growing to-day, are perhaps better than in most callings.

IN January, 1897, the JOURNAL printed an article on "Railroad travelling libraries," prepared for it by Mr. S. H. Ranck, of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, from material collected by personal work. In the September, 1898, number of *The Book of the Royal Blue*, issued by the Passenger Department of the B. & O. R.R., the article appears as an original contribution, all references to libraries conducted by other railroads than the B. & O. being eliminated, and the title having been changed to "The Baltimore and Ohio travelling library." It was evidently considered unnecessary to obtain the

permission of the author, or to give credit to the publication in which the article appeared, and the incident must be considered a remarkable instance of what Ancient Pistol called "conveyance," but for which other persons might use a less euphemistic term.

IN instancing the value of co-operative work in the September number of the JOURNAL, reference was made to the familiar plan of a union list of periodicals, which it was stated was "originally worked out by the New York Library Club." The phrase was perhaps misleading, for the plan had been put in practice some years prior to its adoption in New York in the co-operative list of periodicals published in Cambridge in 1878, and compiled from material contributed by the Boston Public Library, Boston Athenæum, Harvard College Library, and other libraries of Boston and vicinity — if indeed it had not even earlier exemplars. The New York list was, so far as we know, the first undertaken through the co-operative effort of a local library association.

Communications.

AN A. L. A. GAVEL.

THE American Library Association has of late apparently been without a gavel. At the Chautauqua conference this defect was for the time generously made good by the city of Jamestown, which lent its own official gavel for the use of the president during the proceedings. Whether or not this implement was efficient would be unbecoming in your subscriber to assert; but I have not as yet heard any dissatisfaction expressed — with the gavel.

The city of Jamestown has desired that its hospitalities should extend beyond the formal limits of the conference, and has selected a most ingenious method for perpetuating them. It has had designed and made an association gavel which, beginning with the conference of 1898, provides for 10 successive presidencies.

This gavel, of graceful mahogany, with the Lakewood badge inserted, and with a golden plate for the names of the presidents, has reached me, and I transfer it to my successor, Mr. Lane. It comes in the name of the trustees of the James Prendergast Library Association of Jamestown, New York. I have assumed that I might hold over office for this one purpose of receiving and acknowledging it, and through the JOURNAL I desire to communicate to the members of the association this final, most agreeable, and most considerate courtesy on the part of those who were our chief hosts in July.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
ex-President A. L. A.

ADVANCEMENT IN LIBRARY WORK.

I wish to introduce a question to your readers which I have never seen discussed in the JOURNAL or in the program of a library club. It is just this: How can the ambitious library worker rise in the scale of service, save by slow promotion? How can she seek a better position? Librarians are busy nearly all the year, and have no time to travel about and look for openings. They are an isolated folk compared with other callings; save at library association meetings they seldom meet others who are interested in library news and affairs. There is no librarian's agency where trustees seek librarians, and librarians who have been faithful over a few things find the opportunity to rule over many things. Of course, there are the library schools, and they care for their own; but some of us have worked five, ten years in subordinate positions in large libraries, or learned versatility in obscure libraries, and have become qualified for positions which are better paid.

So much altruism is preached to library workers it almost seems as if they were somehow raised above the paltry considerations of salary and hours of labor. I love to serve the public, but I sometimes wonder if I ought never to think of what the public fairly owes me. I think this the greatest drawback of library work. What can the veteran librarians say about it, whose training came from apprenticeship instead of library schools? Will they not offer suggestions to an ambitious and underpaid

LIBRARIAN.

FREE EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY.

THE A. L. A. has long felt the need of a central registry where librarians and assistants wishing positions could be registered for the convenience of trustees desiring such services, so that the round people should less often get into the square holes. Obviously such a system would greatly benefit both libraries and librarians. If we had what for many years I have urged as an essential for the most successful work, a permanent secretary, whose office should be A. L. A. headquarters, that would be the natural place. If some friend of libraries would leave an endowment sufficient to pay such permanent secretary it would do more than anything else to advance American library interests, provided always that we succeeded in finding the right man or woman for the position. Till that happy time arrives we are now promised the next best solution of the employment difficulty. The Library Bureau has authorized me to announce that it will hereafter register all members of the A. L. A. wishing library positions without charge or fee of any kind. Its numerous offices and travellers give it the best possible opportunities to know of vacancies, but under the old system (the same followed by all teachers' agencies) it was bound to submit the names of those who had paid the registration fee even when it knew of others better fitted for the place. The Bureau considers it more important to use its influence in getting the best candidate in every available position than to secure the slight income from fees and commissions, and will hereafter give this service outright, without fee or

commission of any kind. Hereafter any A. L. A. member may register with the Bureau's employment department and receive information of any vacancies to fill which he is specially adapted.

MELVIL DEWEY.

NOTATION FOR COLLEGE CATALOGS.

THE plan of designating academic years by such a device as this — 1896/7 — mentioned and recommended by the Rev. Charles R. Gillett in the September LIBRARY JOURNAL has been in use in the Newberry Library for a number of years and is perfectly satisfactory. The same notation is used for any periodical or annual report in which the year or volume does not coincide with the calendar year, except when exact months are given. For triennials and general catalogs it is indispensable — e.g., 1754/1864 — 1754/1870, three catalogs.

WM. STETSON MERRILL.

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY,
Chicago, Ill.

[This method was adopted for the American Catalogue, 1884/90, 1890/5 (see State Publications Appendix). R. R. B.]

ERRORS IN ALLIBONE.

IF the many libraries that use Kirk's supplement to Allibone as an authority will make the following changes in the account of the works of George Meredith they will bring it more into accordance with facts:

Change the date of "The shaving of Shagpat" to 1856, draw a pen through "a burlesque poem," and write "a prose Oriental extravaganza."

Draw a pen through "verse" after "Farina," and write "a prose mediæval story."

Strike out "Mary Bertrand" and write "By Frances Meredith; see entry above."

Change the date of publication of "Beauchamp's career" from 1875 to 1876.

The error in regard to "Mary Bertrand" is curiously widespread: the book is named as by George Meredith in Brockhaus' "Konversations-Lexikon" (1885); Mr. George Parsons Lathrop writes in his article on George Meredith in the *Atlantic Monthly* for February, 1888: "His next novel, 'Mary Bertrand,' is not included in his latest and authoritative edition"; and "Who's who?" published this present year by A. & C. Black, of London, under the editorship of Douglas Sladen, includes it in the list of George Meredith's works. It is, on the other hand, attributed to Frances Meredith in the "English catalogue of books, published from January, 1835, to January, 1863." The book itself I do not know, but the review in *The Athenæum* at the time of publication (*Ath.*, May 19, 1860, p. 681) seems to show that there is nothing in its subject-matter, method or style that should cause it to be confused with the works of the author of "Richard Feverel" and "The egoist." "In 'Mary Bertrand' the element of commonplace predominates almost to impertinence," says *The Athenæum*; among all the charges brought against George Meredith commonplaceness is not one.

WM. DALLAM ARMES.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
Berkeley, Cal.

UNITED STATES, STATE, AND TOWN DOCUMENTS IN SMALL LIBRARIES.*

BY EDITH D. FULLER, *Librarian Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.*

I SHALL not consider the matter of public documents in all libraries, but only in small town libraries where a lack of space and a regard for harmonious development make it necessary to examine strictly the claims of every book before placing it on the shelves. The larger the library the less rigid need be the scrutiny to which the books admitted to it are subjected. Where the funds for carrying on the library are small and there is little space for expansion, we must select so carefully that the collection shall be composed only of books which by their value and their freshness will best contribute to the instruction and amusement of the public.

If some policy of selection and rejection is not adopted, the number of volumes in the library may grow rapidly; but woe to the library which takes pride in numbers only, regardless of the character of the books upon its shelves! The complaint of lack of space will soon be heard and the town will be called upon to enlarge or remodel the library, when with a little judicious weeding there would still be sufficient space for all the books most useful to the citizens.

It is well to encourage the people of the town to give books of all kinds to the library, for they may sometimes send in treasures, intentionally or unintentionally, but more often they will give that which they do not care for themselves and which has small value for the library. Wornout text-books, old theological and devotional works, such as formed the chief reading of an earlier and more devout generation, patent office and agricultural reports, are tumbled into the library with a sigh of relief that they cumber the house no more.

In such circumstances librarian and trustees are helpless if no selecting and rejecting power is allowed. No gift should be received except on condition that it is to be placed on the shelves or rejected, as the best interest of the library may require. This privilege of selection is, of course, a dangerous one, as even a librarian may not always realize the value of

seemingly unpromising books, or may be tempted to get rid of troublesome ones, but there is usually an advisory board which can check rashness.

The soiled and wornout text-books should be burned, and the old theological works sold, either to some firm which deals chiefly in such books or for old paper.

As for the public documents received in this way and from a liberal government, they must be scrutinized also, and I shall ask you to consider a few suggestions upon that subject, as well as upon state and town publications.

I. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

The rule which I suggest is this: reject all except those of *general interest*, or of special interest to the people of that part of the country in which the library is situated. I shall not state exactly what publications are to be retained and which are to be rejected. This is to be decided according to the best judgment of each librarian by the application of the above rule. The publications which I mention by name in the following suggestions are taken for illustrative purposes only.

I am not attempting to belittle the value of government publications. They are all valuable in their proper place and they may be found interesting even to fascination. One may feel all the excitement of the chase in endeavoring to follow the baffling twists and turns of series, in tracing the connection of sets and completing them. The banishment of any of them from a library is a question of expediency only. We must ask ourselves, "Is there room for U. S. documents in a small public library and is it expedient to have them there?"

A glance at the "Checklist of public documents," prepared by the U. S. Superintendent of Documents, will show to any one who does not already know it that these documents are legion, their mere enumeration occupying 222 pages. Complete files of them would fill several libraries of moderate size to overflowing, even if no other books were placed there. The only salvation of small libraries, in point of space, has been the fact that the files of documents in their possession are incomplete. The

*Read before the Massachusetts Library Club, Leicester, Mass., Sept. 13, 1898.

librarian would shrink in terror from the idea of trying to complete them, well knowing that the library would be overwhelmed if this were done.

As a general thing incomplete sets are an abomination, and works which are not worthy of completion had best be gotten rid of immediately; but in the case of government publications there are exceptions to this rule. In a small public library it is best not to complete all sets from the beginning, but merely to keep current volumes before the public. Some sets, however, should be completed.

A statesman or statistician will not seek in a small country library the exhaustive information which he requires; he will make a journey, if need be, to his state library or to some large public library in quest of complete sets of government documents if he needs them. The small town library must select its government publications, of which it can harbor few at best, for the information of the ordinary man and woman on questions of the day and of general interest. The librarian who keeps this point in view will not greatly err in his choice. I consider, for instance, the annual reports of the U. S. Bureau of Education, its circulars of information and miscellaneous publications of general interest in all communities. They should be retained and fully cataloged. Each circular of information should be brought out in the catalog by author and subject. If room cannot be found for the entire sets, get the later numbers and those which seem most interesting.

In addition to these I should retain many special reports of other departments, particularly explorations and surveys, as these possess an interest of the same nature as voyages and travels. The reports of the Department of Labor are largely on subjects which interest all.

There are times like the present, and like that when the free coinage of silver was being agitated, when certain departmental reports usually uninteresting to the general public are eagerly sought after by readers, or would be so if their contents were known. In such cases the latest volumes should be added to the library, irrespective of the completeness of the set. At the present time many persons wish to see the next reports of the Secretary of War and of the Navy, and when they are received they should not be laid away in a far corner, but brought before the public and their interest pointed out.

Rejection.

When I begin to suggest the rejection of certain documents, then the task becomes an ungrateful one, and I feel once more the value of those publications, no matter how dry their form. The task must be done, however, for we cannot keep them all.

I should not advise the retention by small libraries of the following works: Regular sets of Congressional documents, whether bound in cloth or leather; the two series of "Messages and documents," abridged and unabridged, which have recently been discontinued; the debates and proceedings of Congress, which are contained in the following publications, forming a complete series: *Annals of Congress*, *Register of debates*, *Congressional Globe*, *Congressional Record*. I should reject the annual reports of departments when they consist principally of statistics, for, as I have said before, those who need these at all want complete files, and can find them in the great libraries; small libraries cannot cope with them. I should reject the laws and statutes of the United States for the same reason.

Special reports must be rejected when on too abstruse or remote subjects, also regular publications of the same nature, such as the "American ephemeris and nautical almanac," which would be of little use in any but a seaport town. Monographs and reports of the Geological and Geographical Surveys are to be kept when they relate to the territory in which the library is situated, otherwise not, unless they relate to the exploration of some large region of our country, when they again become of general interest, as Fremont's report of the exploring expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

Some Consular reports may be kept under the rule of general interest; for instance, those on "Streets and street railways." Also those which have extraordinary interest on account of some recent or current event, like those issued during the present season on Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. But I need not specify further, as I think that I must have made clear the rule which I propose and its application: Keep only those documents of general interest to all classes, and those of special interest to the inhabitants of the locality in which the library is situated. Keep the volumes containing the freshest information.

When the documents themselves cannot be kept, it is often useful to have an index to them,

which may tell readers whether it is worth their while to make a journey to a larger library, which possesses a complete file. We have, it is true, no complete index to public documents, though one is so much to be desired; but a guide through the labyrinth is furnished by the "Checklist of public documents from the 1st to the 53d Congress and its continuations." In addition to this, J. G. Ames' "Comprehensive index to the publications of the United States," published by the Interior Department, and embracing the years 1889-93, is particularly useful, as in it the works are cataloged by author and by subject also.

What shall we do with the volumes which are rejected as duplicates or otherwise undesirable, and how shall we obtain those which we need? The following letter from the Superintendent of Documents will answer both questions:

"Replying to your favor of 2d instant: This office will be pleased to receive from any public library duplicate documents for redistribution. It will also supply to such libraries any documents desired, that are subject to distribution by the superintendent. At present we probably have 300,000 documents available for this purpose. We do not make exchanges, in the technical sense. But a library not on any 'list' in this office making application for documents is required to have the approval of a Senator or Representative in Congress, unless it has previously sent in duplicates for redistribution.

"Franked labels are sent by this office on application for the return of duplicates free of expense. Very respectfully, L. C. FERRELL."

Current reports may be obtained from the departments which issue them.

2. STATE DOCUMENTS.

Small libraries should not attempt to keep the public documents of any state except their own, but it would seem desirable to have the current volumes, at least, of the principal annual publications of our own state easily accessible. In this matter I should make a distinction between medium-sized libraries and the *smallest* libraries. I cannot recommend the smallest libraries to preserve complete sets of all the 68 Massachusetts annual publications, but I should advise medium-sized libraries to do so, especially in county towns, where they may reasonably be looked for. I should recommend the return to the state library of all reports except, perhaps, those of the Board of Education, Board of Agriculture, Public Library Commissioners, Cattle Commissioners, Highway Commissioners, and State Dairy Bureau. Gov-

ernors' addresses may well be retained also. If pressed for room, back numbers of all the above may be returned and only the latest kept. Retain all special publications on historical subjects.

Every library should contain a list of state publications, and a complete bibliography would be desirable. Our state librarian has made a list of Massachusetts publications which will doubtless be published in the near future. The list in the "American catalogue" is of use, and also the catalog and supplements of the Massachusetts State Library, which form the completest bibliography now attainable. A list of all the current annual publications may be obtained from the state librarian. Libraries which have Massachusetts documents which they do not desire to retain may send them by express to the state library at Boston, and the express charges need not be prepaid, as the expense will be borne by the state library. Volumes thus received are used for redistribution and may be obtained of the state librarian if desired.

3. TOWN DOCUMENTS.

I should not advise a small town library to keep reports of other cities and towns except those in the immediate vicinity, and I should certainly reject all outside the county and state in which the library is situated. They may be returned to the towns sending them or included in the packages of other documents sent to the state library.

Every town or city library, no matter how small, should obtain and guard religiously complete files of its own publications. One set of these is not enough; as many duplicates as are attainable should also be kept. It is well to bind two complete sets and keep one of them in a safe or fireproof room and the other on the shelves for consultation. If you have only one set do not allow it to leave the library.

Everything kept in a safe or fireproof room should be examined occasionally to ascertain its condition. If there are signs of dampness the papers should be taken out and thoroughly dried by opening them in the sun or a warm room, as otherwise they may be destroyed by dampness even while it is thought that they are most carefully guarded. Remember that you are custodians whose care will benefit future generations, and that the files of your own town publications have a value which grows as time rolls on.

INTER-LIBRARY LOANS IN REFERENCE WORK.*

BY SAMUEL S. GREEN, *Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library.*

TWENTY-ONE or 22 years ago I sent a communication to the first number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* to awaken an interest in inter-library loans.

To-day, after having, as a librarian, borrowed books from other libraries and lent books to other libraries for 20 years, and having done so extensively, I am again to present the subject to librarians. I shall not give statistics, but state general principles and conclusions.

Although books were lent by the Boston Public Library to a certain extent to individual investigators outside of Boston early in its history, the first instance of a general and systematic plan in this country of loaning books to out-of-town libraries was that formed and acted upon in the great medical and surgical library of the Surgeon-General's Office, by Dr. John S. Billings, during his able and progressive administration of the affairs of that institution.

Since Dr. Billings set the example many libraries have shown readiness to lend books to one another for purposes of reference.

Among the libraries where I have noticed great liberality in lending in this way are those of Harvard, Columbia, and Yale Universities, the Boston Public Library (at certain long periods in its history and especially now), and the Boston Athenæum.

In fact, with a few notable exceptions, I have been able to borrow from almost every important library. The Library of Congress and the Astor Library have been marked exceptions. Let us hope that the progressive spirit which animates the administrator of the library of which the latter is now a portion will infuse a similar spirit into the governing body of the New York Public Library and open the treasures of the last-named library (in so far as practicable) to people in other parts of the country through the libraries in the places in which they live.

I have sent for books to a place as far away from Worcester as Detroit. I frequently borrow from the library of the Surgeon-General's Office. I have had a precious and unique manuscript entrusted to me by the custodian of one

of the law libraries of Boston for the use of a special student.

Libraries do not, of course, lend to one another books which are in constant use and, only upon extraordinary occasions, very rare or expensive works.

Inter-library loans are of especial advantage to towns having educational institutions with which are connected instructors and students who are making original or profound researches. I should like to add, however, that I have also found them of great use in satisfying the general popular wants of a community.

It is very largely volumes of periodicals, or monographs on special subjects, that are lent to one another by libraries; such works as are only occasionally used in any one library.

I have at different times borrowed two Chinese dictionaries, numerous volumes in Russian literature, and works on Esquimaux notation for students in Worcester. I found them all in when I applied for them, and this leads me to say that a few copies of many books are enough to supply the demand for them throughout the country.

Libraries lending books out of town to strangers prefer to lend them through other libraries, because, while a library knows how much freedom in the use of books it is safe to allow to one of its own users, it does not know how far it is well to trust most of the users of out-of-town libraries.

The library in Worcester has, of course, lent books as well as borrowed them. These have been largely lent to libraries in the neighborhood of the city, and I have found it well to have a printed blank to put into the hands of country librarians to fill out in asking for loans. I have lent books to libraries at a great distance from Worcester. Thus, when Mr. Dana was in Denver he not infrequently asked me to lend books to the Public Library there. I always did what he asked me to do and sent the books as registered mail instead of, as usually, by express.

The work of a lending library is much increased when the request for books from another library comes in the form of a desire for the best books on a given subject or for a list of books. Some tact and discretion has to be

*Read at Chautauqua Conference of A. L. A., Lakewood, N. Y., July 7, 1898.

used upon some of these occasions. Almost always, however, whether practicable or not to do all that is asked for, it is possible to render important assistance without allowing yourself to be imposed on.

I am decidedly of the opinion that the plan of inter-loaning has not yet been carried anywhere so far as to become a nuisance. If it should become so, it could probably be abated by enforcing rules dictated by common sense without the necessity of refusing to lend at all.

I am of the opinion that the system of library inter-loaning should be more widely extended, and that small libraries should lend to one another, as well as the smaller libraries borrowing from larger ones.

The rules of lending libraries should be strictly observed by borrowing libraries, and the latter will often have to be very carefully on the watch to get back from individual borrowers books in time to be returned when due. A good deal of judgment should be used, even, as to whether in individual cases it is wise to allow the books borrowed for consultation to be taken from the library building of the borrowing library. Whenever it is evident that books can be used in the library building without much additional trouble to the investigator, their use there should be gently insisted upon.

Libraries differ in regard to the amount of formality to be used in lending books to one another. In the case of the library of the Surgeon-General's Office, a library wishing to borrow books from it, from time to time, signs a contract with it. The Boston Athenæum sends out a postal-card with every loan, with another attached (directed to its library), to be mailed to it when the book is returned. The Boston Public Library has a printed card which it uses in answers to applications for loans. Other libraries lend books more informally. Libraries should always acknowledge the receipt of books borrowed, and send notice when they are returned. In all cases borrowing libraries take all risks, pay for injuries to books, and make losses good. They also pay expenses of carriage. It is preferable to send books by express, as an express company holds itself responsible for the cost of the book when proper arrangements are made. Books are often sent as registered mail. During the 20 years that I have been borrowing and lending books—and I borrow and lend on a large scale—no books have ever been injured or lost.

Shall expenses of carriage be paid by the

borrowing institution or by the individual for whom the books are borrowed?

I favor the course of the payment of costs by the library. The library wishes that all residents should have such books as they need in making investigations. If it is without the books needed, and does not think it well to buy them, or cannot buy them in time for a present need, it seems to me wise to place the inquirer on the same footing with investigators for whom you can provide books from your own collection, and supply the books which you borrow for him without expense.

But is not the plan of inter-loaning a one-sided affair? Do not the large libraries do favors without return?

Often they are willing to show favors to smaller libraries on the ground of *noblesse oblige*.

But should not smaller libraries try to make some return?

They should be careful, it seems to me, to see that the large libraries are fully supplied with such local literature as they desire, and should be on the lookout for opportunities to help the larger libraries.

I feel very sure, however, that college and city libraries, in the long run, will find substantial returns for kindnesses rendered to investigators in small places through libraries, resulting from the kind feelings engendered by generosity among persons of small means, perhaps, but of large influence.

"Q" ON DIME NOVELS.

IN a recent number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* "Q" enters a plea in behalf of the "penny dreadful," to which few librarians will assent. He cites an anecdote of an old lady who objected to general education of the masses, and continues: "This old lady was absurd enough; but does her absurdity surpass that of the magistrate, so familiar to us all, who from time to time denounces juvenile fiction as a wellspring of criminality? Ask him his reasons, and he will tell you that 'many boys who read juvenile fiction proceed to commit acts of lawlessness.' *Post hoc, ergo propter hoc*. Many boys who read juvenile fiction do not proceed to commit acts of lawlessness. I ask, What is the proportion? Also many boys commit acts of lawlessness, though they have not been reading juvenile fiction. Also, if we assume that bad boys read juvenile fiction, are they bad because they read it, or do they read it because they are bad? Into these difficulties our magistrate stays not to inquire. Most boys commit acts of lawlessness after being put into breeches. Therefore, breeches must be a cause of criminality."

A. L. A. STATISTICS. — III.

THE following tabulations of presidents, vice-presidents, councillors, and other officers of the American Library Association continue the analyses of the association's membership and activities, prepared by Mrs. Henry J. Carr. Lists of officers not here included, and other interesting statistics, will appear in further instalments.

PRESIDENTS A. L. A.

		Presided at
1876-85,	Dr. Justin Winsor,	Philadelphia, New York Boston, Washington, Cincinnati, Buffalo, and Lake George.
1885-87,	Dr. W. F. Poole,	Milwaukee and Thousand Islands.
1887-89,	C. A. Cutter,	Catskills and St. Louis.
1889-90,	F. M. Crunden,	White Mountains.
1890-July {	Melvil Dewey.*	
16, 1891, }		
July-Nov. {	S. S. Green,	San Francisco.
1891, }		
1891-92,	W. I. Fletcher,†	Lakewood, N. J.
1892-93,	Melvil Dewey,	Chicago.
1893-94,	J. N. Larned,	Lake Placid, N. Y.
1894-95,	H. M. Utley,	Denver.
1895-96,	J. C. Dana,	Cleveland.
1896-97,	W. H. Brett,	Philadelphia.
July-Oct. {	Dr. Justin Winsor.††	
22, 1897, }		
Jan.-Aug. {	Herbert Putnam,	Lakewood (Chautauqua), N. Y.
1898,		
1898-	W. C. Lane.	

* In 1891, prior to San Francisco meeting, Mr. Dewey resigned on account of necessitated absence from the conference, and Mr. Green was made president in his stead.

† See L. J., 17: 386.

†† From the death of Dr. Winsor, in 1897, until the election of a successor by the executive board, 1st Vice-president Rutherford P. Hayes was acting president.

VICE-PRESIDENTS A. L. A.

At the Philadelphia conference, 1876, and previous to organization as a permanent association, A. R. Spofford, James Yates, Dr. W. F. Poole, Lloyd P. Smith, served as vice-presidents.

From 1876-1893, vice-presidents were elected by the executive committee as special honorary officers, and varied in number from three to seven, in different years:

1876-86,	H. A. Homes.
1876-85,	Dr. W. F. Poole.
1876-87,	A. R. Spofford.
1877-78,	J. N. Dyer.
1878-83,	D. C. Gilman.
1878-85,	Lloyd P. Smith.
1878-82,	J. L. Whitney.
1879-82,	F. B. Perkins.
1882-83,	Julius Dexter.
1885-87,	C. A. Cutter and W. E. Foster.
1886-90,	Hon. Mellen Chamberlain.
1887-89,	F. M. Crunden.
1887-90,	S. S. Green and J. N. Larned.
1890-92,	W. I. Fletcher.
1890-91,	Hon. W. T. Harris, K. A. Linderfelt, and C. C. Soule.
1891-92,	Miss Caroline M. Hewins, F. H. Hild, J. C. Rowell, Dr. L. H. Steiner, and H. M. Utley.

In the World's Fair year, 1892-93, the ex-presidents, Justin Winsor, W. F. Poole, C. A. Cutter, F. M. Crunden, S. S. Green, W. I. Fletcher, served as vice-presidents, and (with the exception of Dr. Winsor, who could not be

present) presided at different sessions of the Chicago conference.

From 1893 to date the vice-presidents were elected by ballot at the annual meetings, viz.:

1893-94,	F. H. Hild, H. M. Utley, and Miss Caroline M. Hewins.
1894-95,	J. C. Dana, Miss Mary S. Cutler, and Miss Ellen M. Coe.
1895-96,	Henry J. Carr, Miss Theresa H. West, and C. R. Dudley.
1896-97,	H. L. Elmendorf, Miss Hannah P. James, and Dr. J. K. Hosmer.
1897-98,	Rutherford P. Hayes, Miss Hannah P. James, and F. M. Crunden.
1898,	C. W. Andrews, Miss Katherine L. Sharp, and John Thomson.

SECRETARIES A. L. A.

1876-90,	Melvil Dewey.
1890-July 16, 1891,	W. E. Parker and Mary S. Cutler.
July, 1891-95,	Frank P. Hill.
1895-96,	H. L. Elmendorf.
1896-97,	Rutherford P. Hayes.
1897-98,	Melvil Dewey.
1898-	Henry J. Carr.

Melvil Dewey, Charles Evans, and Dr. R. A. Guild were appointed secretaries of the Philadelphia conference, 1876.

A. W. Tyler was secretary *pro tem.* of the Cincinnati meeting, 1882.

W. E. Foster was elected secretary at the White Mountains meeting, 1890, but resigned before the *sine die* adjournment; W. E. Parker and Miss M. S. Cutler, who had been appointed general assistant secretaries, acted as joint secretaries until executive board meeting, July 16, 1891.

In 1895, owing to illness, Frank P. Hill resigned, and C. A. Nelson was elected by the executive board as acting secretary, and was appointed by President Utley secretary of the Denver meeting.

TREASURERS A. L. A.

The duties of this office were at first performed by the secretary, but, Mr. Dewey desiring a division of the work, Charles Evans was in April, 1877, appointed treasurer, and served until September, 1878. Secretary Dewey was acting treasurer until 1879, when Frederick Jackson was appointed. In 1880 he resigned on account of ill-health, and Secretary Dewey again became acting, and later was elected, treasurer. At executive board meeting, December, 1880, he resigned. Vacancy not filled; the chairman of finance committee, S. S. Green, being authorized to receipt for any payments. Later Mr. Jackson was appointed treasurer once more, and served from March, 1881 to May, 1882, when affairs again devolved upon Chairman Green. Secretary Dewey and Treasurer Jackson were closely associated in A. L. A. and other enterprises up to 1882; and while the latter was treasurer in name, the secretary was authorized to act for him, and practically did the work of both offices the major part of the time.

Mr. Whitney was elected in 1882, and he exerted much energy in collecting unpaid dues,

clearing up the roll of members, and placing the association on a good financial basis. In 1886 he declined re-election, and Mr. Carr was his successor. He served seven years, when he, too, declined re-election.

Owing to ill-health Mr. Cole was obliged to relinquish active duties after two years of efficient service as treasurer, and Mr. Anderson was elected acting treasurer. At the Cleveland meeting Mr. Cole again took up the office, but resigned in November, 1896, to go abroad. Finance committee (James L. Whitney, chairman) acted until the executive board, in December, 1896, elected Mr. Bolton.

As indicated by the printed reports, the following is about as accurate a summary as possible:

Oct. 1876-April, 1877, Melvil Dewey.
April, 1877-Sept., 1878, Charles Evans.
Sept., 1878-April, 1879, Melvil Dewey (acting).
April, 1879-July, 1880, Frederick Jackson.
July, 1880-Dec., 1880, Melvil Dewey.
Dec., 1880-March, 1881, Chairman Finance Com.
March, 1881-May, 1882, Frederick Jackson.
May, 1882-Sept., 1882, Chairman Finance Com.
Sept., 1882-Oct., 1886, James L. Whitney.
Oct., 1886-Sept., 1893, Henry J. Carr.
Sept., 1893-Aug., 1895, G. Watson Cole.
Aug., 1895-Aug., 1896, E. H. Anderson (acting).
Sept., 1896-Nov., 1896, G. Watson Cole.
Dec., 1896-June, 1897, C. K. Bolton.
June, 1897- Gardner M. Jones.

COUNCILLORS A. L. A.

As only a limited number could be president, secretary, etc., the office of councillor was instituted in 1879 as special honorary recognition of prominent librarians; also, as the conferences were held in different cities, the councillorship was a recognition of those who had labored to make the local arrangements successful. The number of members at first was 15, but varied in later years to as many as 23. In 1885, when Dr. Winsor declined re-election as president, his name was placed at the head of the list of councillors, and thus remained until 1892, when the new constitution was adopted creating the elective A. L. A. council of 20. Dr. Winsor's name was followed by the names of other ex-presidents in the order of their succession, others in alphabetical order:

1879-89, Miss C. M. Hewins.
1879-87, Dr. J. S. Billings; Hon. John Eaton, John Edmonds, and Addison Van Name.
1879-86, Hon. Mellen Chamberlain and J. N. Dyer.
1879-85, Weston Flint, S. B. Noyes, and Miss Lucy Stevens.
1879-84, R. R. Bowker and Robert Clarke.
1879-82, A. E. Whittaker.
1881-86, C. W. Merrill.
1881-85, F. Leypoldt.
1881-84, F. M. Crunden and F. B. Perkins.
1882-87, Miss H. P. James.
1882-85, F. Jackson and J. W. M. Lee.
1882-83, Alexander Hill and J. M. Newton.
1883-91, R. A. Guild and K. A. Linderfelt.
1883-87, Dr. D. C. Gilman.
1883-85, Rev. B. K. Peirce, J. W. Ward, and A. E. Whittaker.
1885-92, E. M. Barton and Prof. Justin Winsor.
1885-87, S. S. Green.
1885-86, Miss M. A. Bean and L. P. Smith.
1886-92, W. H. Brett.
1886-89, R. C. Davis, H. A. Homes, and Miss T. H. West.
1886-87, F. M. Crunden and J. N. Larned.

1887-92, C. R. Dudley, W. F. Poole, H. M. Utley, and A. W. Whelpley.
1887-90, James Bain, Jr., J. N. Dyer, Mrs. M. A. Sanders, and A. R. Spofford.
1889-92, C. A. Cutter and C. A. Nelson.
1889-91, Addison Van Name.
1889-90, Hon. John Eaton.
1890-92, J. V. Cheney, F. M. Crunden, John Edmonds, and Miss M. E. Sargent.
1890-91, Dr. L. H. Steiner.
1891-92, J. C. Dana, Melvil Dewey, W. C. Fitch, S. S. Green, Miss Tessa Kelso, A. E. Whittaker, and Horace Wilson.
1892- R. R. Bowker, C. A. Cutter, Melvil Dewey, W. I. Fletcher, W. E. Foster, Miss H. P. James, and J. N. Larned.
1892-98, Miss M. S. Cutler (Mrs. Fairchild), and Justin Winsor.
1892-95, S. S. Green, C. C. Soule, and James L. Whitney.
1892-94, W. H. Brett, Miss E. M. Coe, F. M. Crunden, and A. R. Spofford.
1892-93, John Edmonds, W. T. Peoples, W. F. Poole, and Addison Van Name.
1894- Miss Caroline H. Garland, Miss Caroline M. Hewins, W. C. Lane, and Miss T. H. West (Mrs. Elmendorf).
1895- E. H. Anderson, Herbert Putnam, Miss K. L. Sharp, and H. M. Utley.
1896- Henry J. Carr, J. C. Dana, and Miss Mary W. Plummer.
1898- W. H. Brett and F. M. Crunden.

MEMBERS OF FINANCE COMMITTEE A. L. A.

1877-79, W. F. Poole and L. P. Smith.
1877-85, S. S. Green.
1879-86, J. N. Larned.
1879-81, F. M. Crunden.
1881-83, W. E. Foster.
1883-85, Daniel Beckwith.
1885-86, C. C. Soule.
1886-87, G. W. Harris.
1886-87, James L. Whitney and C. W. Merrill.
1887-89, A. Van Name.
1887-90, W. E. Foster and C. C. Soule.
1889-90, Herbert Putnam.
1890-91, S. S. Green.
1890-93, J. M. Glenn and W. C. Lane.
1893-94, C. C. Soule.
1893-97, A. W. Whelpley.
1893-98, James L. Whitney.
1894-96, Gardner M. Jones.
1896-98, W. E. Foster.
1897- C. K. Bolton.

MEMBERS OF CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE A. L. A.

1877-85, C. A. Cutter.
1877-81, F. B. Perkins.
1877-82, Frederick Jackson.
1881-84, S. H. Scudder.
1883-85, C. B. Tillinghast.
1884-85, W. C. Lane.
1885-87, W. I. Fletcher.
1885-86, B. P. Mann and C. A. Nelson.
1885-90, W. S. Biacoe.
1885-87, Miss Ellen M. Coe.
1887-89, C. A. Nelson.
1887-90, R. B. Poole.
1889-90, Horace Kephart.
1890-92, Miss Harriet E. Green and Gardner M. Jones.
1891-92, Miss M. A. Bean.
1892-93, W. H. Brett, Miss E. E. Clarke, and Horace Kephart.
1893-94, Dr. J. K. Hosmer, F. M. Crunden, Miss T. H. West, A. S. Root, and Miss Katharine L. Sharp.
1894-95, Melvil Dewey, Miss Eliza G. Browning, Miss Emily I. Wade, and J. L. Harrison.
1894-97, W. H. Tillinghast.
1895-96, Miss M. I. Hazeltine, William Beer, and Miss Katharine L. Sharp.
1895-97, G. T. Little.
1896-97, J. L. Whitney, Miss A. G. Chandler, and Miss C. H. Garland.
1897-98, C. W. Andrews, W. H. Brett, F. H. Hild, A. J. Rudolph, and Mrs. Z. A. Dixon.
1898- T. L. Montgomery, J. G. Barwell, Miss A. B. Kroeger, Thorvald Solberg, and F. H. Parsons.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI LIBRARY CONGRESS.*

THE Library Congress, held in connection with the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, at Omaha, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1, proved a successful and profitable gathering. The sessions were held in the lecture-room of the Omaha Public Library, beginning Thursday evening, Sept. 29, and conformed very closely to the program prepared by the committee, Chairman W. H. Brett, of the Cleveland Public Library, and Dr. Victor Rosewater, of the Omaha Library Board. The latter presided at the opening session, at which some 130 or more persons were present.

At this session short informal speeches were made by W. H. Brett, W. H. Johnston, W. C. Lane, Henry J. Carr, C. G. Pearce, R. P. Hayes, Rev. Newton M. Mann, and Miss M. E. Ahern. These filled, altogether, less than an hour of time, and at their conclusion those present adjourned to the art gallery of the library, where a pleasant hour or so was spent in an informal reception. This gave an agreeable opportunity for social intercourse, and for the inspection of a rich collection of rare and illustrated books, lent for the purpose by citizens of Omaha. Of special note among these exhibits were those from Senator Manderson, Bishop Scannell, W. H. Wyman, Archibald Acheson, Mrs. Savage, Mrs. Keysor, Mrs. Underwood, and Creighton College Library. A picture exhibit from Charles Scribner's Sons was displayed on the walls of the gallery, as well as many carbon and Copley prints from local art rooms; there were also trade exhibits of leathers and sample bindings, and of juvenile and other recent publications; and exhibits of bindings, library forms, etc., were made by the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library, the Pratt Institute Free Library, and the Pasadena (Cal.) Public Library.

At the session of Friday morning, Sept. 30, about half as many were present as on the evening preceding. Mr. Brett presided, and opened the actual business of the congress with a short address. He referred to the change that the spirit of the times had wrought in the work of the church and the school, in emphasizing the weight of social obligations and social duties, and spoke of this civic training as one of the first aims of the modern public library. "The salient fact in regard to the American library movement, and one which is apparent to the most casual observer, is its progressiveness. Surely an institution which has in a quarter of a century quadrupled its volumes and many times more than quadrupled the extent and value of its work, which has in the same time developed from nothing a body of library science and method which is quickly accepted, and which has established and maintains flourishing schools for teaching this, may be fairly regarded as progressive.

"It is a fact of no less interest and significance that libraries of all classes have substantially

the same purpose in their work. The aim of the public library is clearly to help the citizen to perfect himself in his daily work, to inform him as to his civic duties, and to afford the means of higher development to the individual. The school library tends in the same way, and the library of the college shares in the work of the college in training more thoroughly and broadly cultured men who are fitted to fill honorable places as citizens, and to practice successfully their professions. There are also special libraries that work for some definite phase of the preparation for the life, and in thus specializing do more effectually part of the work which the general library is doing.

"It is to the general recognition by librarians of this substantial unity of purpose that the progress of the last 25 years is in a large measure due. Librarians of all classes have seen that each and every fellow-worker is striving toward the same end, and they have worked faithfully and harmoniously together, both in and out of the American Library Association, for the perfection of library plans and methods." In conclusion the speaker briefly outlined the scope of the program prepared, and expressed the hope that the meeting might serve to strengthen the claims of the library movement, and to increase library efficiency.

Upon the topic of "Library legislation and library commissions" the first paper was read by Rutherford P. Hayes, of Chicago, ex-commissioner Ohio State Library. Mr. Hayes briefly reviewed the general subject of library legislation, and made practical suggestions for the organization and management of library commissions, travelling libraries, etc. He said: "The gradual change from merely permissive legislation, allowing communities to tax themselves for libraries, to compulsory legislation in which the tax is required, is an encouraging sign. It shows that more and more the library is following in the steps of the public school system, and becoming an integral part of the educational forces of our country.

"For proper growth and increase of libraries legislation should be carefully prepared, with a view to the best interests of the institutions. It should provide for the establishment and maintenance of a state library commission, a state library, county libraries, city libraries, village, township, and school district libraries; but provision should be made that no community shall be called upon to support two or more libraries.

"Library legislation for the state at large should provide for a library commission, under control of which commission should be placed the state library, travelling libraries, and the preparation and distribution of public documents.

"Laws relating to other library institutions of the state, their establishment, support, and protection, should be identical in provisions as to duties of the trustees, though differing in the number of trustees and method of appointment, to suit different conditions. The advantage of having trustees become acquainted with their duties makes it best to give them long terms, not less than five years being suggested.

* The JOURNAL is indebted for this report to the very full and interesting notes prepared by Mr. H. J. Carr for the purpose.

"The close connection between public schools and libraries is so great that it seems natural the board of education should appoint the members of the library board, though not more than one should be at the same time a member of the school board. The library board should have no other duties committed to it than the affairs of the library. Effort should be made to choose those possessing special fitness, and who will be non-partisan in action; women should, of course, be eligible.

"The general law should provide that a library be established on a vote of the people, with a minimum tax rate for its support, and that the rate *may be increased* on a vote of the people. Most communities have to be educated to the advantages of the library, so that a minimum tax is needed; but afterward it is comparatively easy to get an increase in the tax rate."

The work to be done by state library commissions, especially in aiding in the establishment of small free libraries, was outlined, and the speaker said that a study of the reports of the Massachusetts library commission had convinced him that every possible combination in the way of starting a library had been tried in Massachusetts, and that almost any community would find a parallel to its own case in that state.

A paper on the same topic by D. A. Campbell, state librarian of Nebraska, was next on the program. It was chiefly an attempt to point out how to secure legislation, why the desired progress has not been made, and what is necessary to success. Mr. Campbell said that while a committee of librarians might formulate a bill for legislation as nearly perfect as possible, and send a copy to each legislator, accompanied by a petition favoring its passage signed by every librarian in the state, the chances were as 100 to 1 that nothing would be done, and that the bill would be never heard of again. This was owing chiefly to the fact that sessions of legislatures are limited in duration; that a deluge of bills are introduced and their passage urged by the members responsible for them, and hence a bill that does not commend itself to personal interests has scant chance. In addition to official recommendation and endorsement there must be continued personal work and attention; then friendly committees and prompt reference and report must be secured, the bill being followed up through the entire course of action and approval. Without such systematic and continued efforts with the members of the legislature, while in session, little may be hoped for. It was also well, of course, to arouse the interest of members in advance of a session, as far as possible, as a preliminary to persistent and earnest efforts during the session. Therefore, in states needing library legislation the proper organizations should have bills formulated in advance by persons experienced in library control and management, and then see that their passage is persistently urged.

In a brief general debate that followed, Mr. F. A. Hutchins, of Wisconsin, advised that li-

brary commissions should send out an active and capable person to assist and advise those wishing to start a library; that such work would prove much more effective than tons of literature alone. There should be a superintendent of libraries, supported by the state, with a capable representative, or more, to push the movement of library extension.

Johnson Brigham, state librarian of Iowa, objected to some features of the Ohio library law recommended by Mr. Hayes, and urged that the appointment of state librarian should be removed from politics and made independent of the commission, or, perhaps, placed more on a parity with the commission, and thus made equally a factor in its influence.

The next general topic on the program was "Library extension." Its discussion was opened by a paper from J. I. Wyer, librarian of the State University of Nebraska, on "Travelling libraries," dealing especially with the New York state travelling library system. In the absence of Mr. Wyer, because of illness, his paper was read by Miss Nellie J. Compton, of Lincoln.

F. A. Hutchins opened discussion of the topic with an earnest and thoughtful address concerning travelling library work in Wisconsin. He displayed a number of illustrations showing the kind of places wherein the travelling libraries have been located and proven helpful, and described especially the efforts made for little towns, outlying hamlets, and sparsely settled communities; the aim being first to help people who are not able to help themselves; and, second, to make the work a missionary one, which should appeal to all the state.

Under the same general topic, Mrs. John C. McClintock, of Topeka, former president of the Kansas State Federation of Women's Clubs, read a paper on "The relation of women's clubs to the travelling library." This was followed by discussion on the part of Mrs. C. F. Stoutenborough, of Plattsmouth, president of the Nebraska State Federation of Women's Clubs; and Mrs. W. W. Keyser, of Omaha. The former described the work developed by the Nebraska clubs, and the latter emphasized the relation of travelling libraries to the clubs, considering it one of absolute necessity if the clubs were to maintain their influence.

During the proceedings of the morning session a brief visit to the meeting was made by Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, in company with Bishops McGoldrick, of Duluth, and Scannell, of Omaha. The Archbishop was called to the platform and introduced to the audience. He spoke very happily in praise of the promotion of intelligence sure to accrue from a congress of librarians, adding that he considered libraries one of the best of modern inventions for the education of the multitude. Books are now very cheap and the question is how to put them into the hands of the millions. That question the librarians are solving by sending into all localities, even the most remote corners of the country, collections of the best literature of the present and the past. The

circulation of books is required in order to continue the education of people throughout life, but to use well the great power of intelligence a moral education is no less needed, and libraries should strengthen moral influences as well as mental ones. Librarians should, therefore, see to it that the books circulated are pure, and speak virtue to the mind and heart.

The third session was held Friday evening, Sept. 30, with Mr. William C. Lane, president of the A. L. A., in the chair, and with an audience of 85 or more persons.

"The value of the library to the community" was the general topic of the evening. This was considered under the different heads of Material, Social and political, Educational, and Spiritual value. The first paper was by Henry J. Carr, of the Scranton (Pa.) Public Library, on the "Material value of the library," and was a concise summary of the practical return received from the library by the community. He thought that there was no expenditure of public money which brought such an immediate and extraordinary return as that invested in libraries. They are less expensive than prisons and reformatories and a great deal more effective. The first material value of a library was naturally in the tangible worth of the volumes and other property attached to it. A more presumptive but none the less real value was in the feeling of ownership taken in it by citizens, thus stimulating pride in their community. Its value to workmen in their pursuits was pointed out, as well as to the unemployed tradesman who is in need of a wholesome distraction.

Upon the social and political value, C. R. Dudley, librarian of the Denver City Library, was the first speaker. He said that our government was run on the theory that every citizen was a political expert. No physician would be allowed to practise and no lawyer would be called to a case without specialized knowledge along his line, and the American citizen should similarly learn of the science of government from authoritative sources. Preparation to hold public office should be made a matter of the most thorough study, and the library should be able to take up a large share of this burden and offer material more trustworthy than hearsay or newspapers.

The discussion was continued by C. G. Pearse, superintendent of the Omaha schools, in some thoughts drawn from his own experience with school children, showing the good brought to them by the public library.

Upon the value of education to the individual, the leading contribution was a paper by Miss M. E. Ahern, of Chicago, editor of *Public Libraries*. She remarked upon the unsuitable reading which had formerly been offered to children in public schools when they had grown up in the narrow and unfruitful atmosphere of McGuffey's readers. Only 10 per cent. of the students who entered public schools ever reach the high school, the majority falling out either from the necessity of earning a livelihood or through the poor judgment of their parents.

To such as these the library offers a boundless field of self-culture and gives them refuge in a realm as unrestricted as the world's history, where they may commune with the greatest minds that have come to earth.

A short discussion followed, opened by Mr. Brigham, who presented the view rather of a taxpayer who saw the necessity of the distribution of clean and elevating literature among his neighbors. W. P. Payne, president of the Public Library, Nevada, Ia., also spoke briefly.

The concluding paper on the Spiritual value of the library was by Rev. Mary A. Safford, of Sioux City, Ia. It was an earnest address, pointing out that the library was a blessing not only to those who read but to all who even indirectly felt its influence. The debt of religion to the library is far greater than is usually realized, for religion not grounded in intelligence is nothing higher than superstition. Religion cannot rise above the level of the popular intelligence; it is not enough to mean well—good intentions must be wedded to right thinking. So much of wrong-doing and suffering is brought about simply by ignorance that the library becomes a most important factor in the uplifting of our nation's life. The palliative measures of penal institutions are valuable because they are necessary, but they are not so important as those which are preventive. The speaker did not deplore that a large amount of the present reading is fiction, for she said that in this commercial age such stimulus was helpful to the imagination and broadening in its tendency.

The fourth and final session, held Saturday morning, Oct. 1, was no less interesting than those of the previous day, and equally well attended. Mr. H. J. Carr, secretary of the A. L. A., presided.

"Special training for library work" was the opening topic, presented in a paper read by Miss Electra C. Doren, librarian of the Dayton (O.) Public Library. Miss Doren laid special stress upon the difficulty met with by librarians in finding the right assistant for the right place, and urged the necessity of some form of training, outlining the methods to be followed in classes conducted for assistants by the librarian of a medium-sized library. The same topic was also discussed in a brief paper read by W. R. Watson, assistant librarian of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The second general subject for consideration was the "Relation of the library to other formal educational work." Its relation to the public school was treated in a paper by Purd B. Wright, librarian St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library, who said that for an "ideal" relation the library should be to the public school what the most complete mechanical warehouse possible, in charge of one who knows its contents and their uses, would be to the expert mechanic. The person in control, interested in his work, would be able not only to supply any special tool asked for, but might suggest, perhaps, other and better tools for the particular work. Applying this to the library staff and the teachers, presupposes that the former know the books in

the library as they should be known, and that the teachers know what books they want and the correct use of them after having been obtained. An absolute essential, too, is earnest, intelligent co-operation between the library staff and the teachers. The teacher may come to know the mental capacity of the pupils, and what is required to help in their studies and the gradual expansion of their minds. Meet this with a like knowledge of the books at command, and the union may become almost perfect. From this point the relation between these educational factors is a matter of simple detail.

Miss Kate A. McHugh, assistant principal of the Omaha High School, spoke instructively upon the same subject. She suggested as means of strengthening co-operation between libraries and schools: 1. Duplication of the best books of reference most frequently called for by the work in the schools. 2. Establishment of delivery stations in the schools. In the high schools, especially, this would be of great help, in addition to the extra cards given to teachers and the books drawn for school use. 3. Calling attention of teachers to the best new books, as published, or when received at the library. 4. Children need to be taught how to look for themselves, and to be shown the short cuts to information rather than given the direct answers to their queries. In that way, too, they are developed in self-reliance. 5. Teachers should also aim to instruct the pupils about the library and how to use it. Likewise how to use the tables of contents and indexes in text-books and in reference books, and other sources of information. 6. Teachers giving instructions in various subjects should also name the best books on each subject, as well as explain the use of the cyclopedias and dictionaries. When so taught, the pupils learn which books to consult at the library in seeking added information on various topics. 7. The teachers, by showing the pupils how to use the library, will in that way attain educational growth equally with them. 8. Intelligent guidance is necessary and good; but turning the children loose in the library with direct access to the books is frequently no less effective.

Miss Virginia Dodge, librarian of the Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Public Library, followed with an account of local work done in schools, beginning with primary classes and working up to the older grades.

"The relation of the library to the college" was considered by W. C. Lane in a complete and practical paper, the principal one of the session. Briefly, he said that the public library has three main functions—the provision of entertainment, information, and inspiration. The duties of the college library lie in the same three directions, but the function of providing entertainment sinks into comparative unimportance, because the college librarian can take it for granted that the love of learning is already planted and it is his duty, in co-operation with the professors, to direct and encourage this. The chief value of a library to a college is that it provides the means of forming a habit of in-

dependent judgment, and the formation of such a habit should be the principal aim of college training.

Simple study of text-books requires little aid from the library and has little educational value; the true college method of study should be to send the student to various sources of information and opinion and require him under guidance to draw his own conclusions. For this the co-operation of the library is essential.

The subjects of classification, catalogs, loan system, selection of books were briefly touched on, and finally the use of a college library by men of learning coming from any part of the country was spoken of as its highest field of usefulness in which it contributes to the real advancement of learning. The use justifies the enormous expense at which a great college library (such as that of Harvard University) is carried on, and for this reason Harvard and other colleges always give an eager welcome to scholars coming from a distance to make use of their treasures.

"The relation of the library and the club" (women's clubs in particular) was treated of by Mrs. T. K. Sudborough, of Omaha, whose paper aroused an animated discussion between those who thought that a woman's club should have a library complete for the purposes of the club, and others who expressed the opinion that very little more than a dictionary and light literature were essential to such an organization. The idea was expressed that everything that could be done to make the public library the one great source of information to the public, and, if possible, lesser libraries should be more or less discouraged, and that no effort should be made by women's clubs in the direction of a collection of literature that might in any way detract from the value of the public library.

Resolutions of appreciation for the hospitality tendered by the city of Omaha were adopted, and Victor Rosewater and Miss Edith Tobitt made fitting responses. Mr. Rosewater's remarks emphasized the interest that had been taken in the congress by out-of-town librarians. Of the states represented in addition to Nebraska there had been Colorado, South Dakota, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois, not counting the special guests from points in the farther east.

Invitations were extended to attend the meeting of the Iowa State Library Association at Cedar Rapids and the convention of the American Library Association at Atlanta next summer, and the congress was then declared adjourned.

MEETING OF STATE LIBRARIANS.

W. E. HENRY, state librarian of Indiana, and A. H. Chase, state librarian of New Hampshire, have issued, as members of the special committee appointed by the State Library Section of the A. L. A., a call to a conference of state librarians, to be held in Washington, Nov. 16-18, 1898.

THE HONOLULU LIBRARY.

DOUBTLESS the question has been asked by many American librarians recently, "What of libraries and library interests in the territory of Hawaii?" The following paper is written with a desire to furnish some sort of an answer to such inquiries. If there are any who imagine the Honolulu library is a rival of the Boston Public they are mistaken, and if there are those who think this library is an insignificant affair in the rear of some store or dwelling, they are equally mistaken. The Honolulu library is just such an institution as one would expect to find in a thoroughly up-to-date American city of 30,000 inhabitants.

The building is a substantial brick structure, centrally located on the corner of Hotel and Alakea streets. The ground was given by the kingdom; the lights, which are electric, are furnished by the government. Of course there is no cost for heating and there are no charges for water or for taxes. The charter and by-laws of this library do not differ materially from those commonly adopted in the United States. The first section of the second article of the constitution says: "The object of this Association shall be: First, To establish and maintain in some convenient and central location in Honolulu a public library and reading-room." This seems rather inconsistent inasmuch as the library is a subscription library. The second section of the same article reads: "To provide for such other means for mental, social, and artistic culture as may, from time to time, be found to be desirable and expedient." This, surely, is a look forward to that larger field of usefulness which the library is destined to fill in the work of university extension, art exhibitions, and other supplementary labors. All who will pay the subscription fee may become members of the association. The payment of \$100 entitles the donor to a life membership without further dues. The regular dues are \$1.50 per quarter or \$6 a year. The board of trustees, consisting of 13 members, is elected annually by the members of the association. The board elects from its own membership a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer, who are the officers of the association. There are three standing committees known as the literary committee, the administration committee, and the auditing committee. Each committee consists of three members appointed by the president.

The resources of the library come from the earnings of invested funds and from subscriptions. There are two endowments, one of \$22,000, the interest of which must be spent for books and periodicals. This fund provides about \$1200 annually. The second endowment is of \$25,000. The income from this fund is about \$1500 annually and is spent as the trustees advise. Subscriptions bring in from \$1100 to \$1300 annually. The subscription money, with the addition of \$150, pays all salaries.

The library proper consists of 12,172 volumes which were classified after the manner recom-

mended by Mr. Cutter for small libraries, but now the classification is being changed to the Dewey system, which is followed exactly. There are on an average 600 volumes added annually. Ninety-two of the best periodicals in English are taken. The magazines are bound, likewise the Honolulu dailies; the *Nation* is also bound. The binding is done in the city, the uniform price for one-half skiver being \$1.25 per volume. The reading-room is free to all. Public school children may draw books free of charge, but they are restricted to a list selected by Miss Mary A. Burbank, the librarian. As many books are drawn by the children as by the subscribers, though a pupil may draw but one book at a time, while a subscriber has the privilege of drawing two. No demand is made upon the library by the Chinese, Japanese, or Portuguese, and very few of the native Hawaiians use it.

The book board consists of the three members of the literary committee and of six other members of the association chosen by the literary committee. The attitude toward buying fiction is very conservative, the motto being, "Get only the best." This library has free access to shelves. Queen Emma left to the library a beautiful set of the complete works of Charles Kingsley, which the author presented to her during her visit in England. Each volume of the set contains the autograph of Kingsley. A valuable collection of books relating to shells was presented by the late William Harper Pease, the eminent conchologist. The library is the custodian of one of the most extensive collections on Polynesian subjects in the world. At present this collection belongs to the Hawaiian Historical Society, but it is thought that within a few years the library will become its possessor. The library is open every day except Sunday from 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. On Sunday the reading-room is open for the same time. Up to the present time no vacations have been allowed the staff. A hope is expressed that this may not always remain so.

The charging system is peculiar and antiquated. When the reader has no book out his card is filed alphabetically. When he draws a book, the date and the accession number of the book is stamped on the card and the card is taken with the book. In a small account book a lead-pencil entry is made of the date, the accession number, the class of the book, the name of the reader. In one set of drawers there are three other readers' cards side by side filed alphabetically. In a parallel set of drawers are cards, each one of which represents a book in the library. If the reader draws but one book, one of the readers' cards is taken from its place and put in the place of the card which represents the book drawn. The book card is then transferred to the place lately occupied by the reader's card. If two books are drawn a double transfer takes place. One reader's card is left all the time in the drawer for readers' cards and the book cards stand behind this card. The date of issue is stamped on the back of the reader's card and of the book card, which

change places. When the book is returned the reader's card is found in the book card tray and the card is placed behind the index reader's card in the readers' card tray, while the book card is again filed by accession number. If the reader does not draw another book at once he leaves the card he has been carrying, and this is filed alphabetically. All the catalog cards are typewritten.

A very attractive feature of the reading-room is an exhibition of black and white and colored pictures taken from illustrated papers and illustrated supplements, such as are furnished by the *Illustrated London News* and the *Art Amateur*. The pictures are hung from the guard rail fronting the reference books. This innovation has proved extremely popular.

The only other library on the Islands is a small subscription library at Hilo. Hawaii is not a fertile field for library growth. The wealthy people have their own private libraries and do not seem interested in the public one. The lower classes are, and doubtless always will be, too ignorant and too indolent to become users or supporters of such institutions. As the middle class gains strength so will the public library.

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York State Library School.

A STATE LIBRARY CLEARING-HOUSE FOR INDIANA.

W. E. HENRY, state librarian of Indiana, has recently developed a plan for making the state library a central distributing medium, or clearing-house, for duplicate or otherwise superfluous publications owned by libraries or citizens of the state.

A circular, outlining the methods proposed, has been sent out to the libraries of the state, as follows:

"Throughout the state of Indiana there are many valuable magazines, reports, society publications in broken sets, and books, which the owners do not care to keep, and which they will gladly donate to any worthy object if sought for public ends. It is believed that by the co-operation of all libraries in the state, with a central point of concentration and distribution, much can be accomplished for all the libraries in the way of completing sets of the more common magazines and many state and society publications, and, perhaps, by adding to some libraries books not now possessed by them.

"The state library, therefore, wishes to make the following propositions to the libraries of Indiana:

"*First.* The state library will act as a clearing-house for all duplicates of magazines, pamphlets, reports, public documents, and books which the several libraries may have on hand or may collect from their respective towns and neighborhoods, and send to the state library.

"*Second.* The state library will furnish to all the libraries blanks, which may be filled out by

such libraries and returned to the state library, where they will be filed in order, indicating what the library needs towards making up broken sets, thus enabling the state library to find at once just what each library needs, the same to be forwarded as soon as it appears in any collection sent in.

"Each library becoming a party to this agreement, and wishing to avail itself of the benefit of such an exchange system, will be expected to advertise in its own local papers, asking all persons in the community to send to the local library all magazines, pamphlets, reports, and books which they are willing to dispose of. The local library, of course, will retain what it needs for its own collection, all else to be sent to the state library to be sorted and classified ready to be sent to the co-operating libraries as their needs are indicated by the requests filed in the state library.

"The state library is not wholly unselfish in this effort. It also is quite as desirous of collecting valuable material and filling broken sets as is any other library in the state, and will claim the first right to satisfy its own needs from the material sent in from the co-operating libraries, each co-operating library having had the first selection from the material collected by its own efforts.

"The state library, in consideration of the value it may obtain from this system of co-operation, offers to pay transportation charges upon all goods received by it, providing that all co-operating libraries pay transportation on all goods sent to them from the state library.

In a second circular, "Suggestions for library co-operation," are thus outlined:

"*First.* Each library desiring to co-operate must advertise in the local papers, asking all persons in the town or community to donate to the local library all material of the following kinds which they are willing to give:

- (a) Books, regardless of subject, if complete.
- (b) Magazines, in single numbers or bound volumes, regardless of age, subject, or title.
- (c) Pamphlets, regardless of age or subject.
- (d) Reports, in sets or single numbers, of any society, secret order, or institution.
- (e) Catalogs of educational institutions of Indiana, regardless of date.
- (f) Minutes and proceedings of any church organization of any date or denomination.
- (g) Proceedings or programs of societies or clubs.

"*Second.* Each library advertising for material is requested to send to the state library a copy of the paper in which such advertisement occurs.

"*Third.* In sending to the state library what the local library cannot use, please send packages of 15 pounds, or less, by express, collect. Larger packages must be sent by freight, collect.

"*Fourth.* Notify us by card of any package sent.

"*Fifth.* Do not send material to state library until after Nov. 1, 1898.

Suggestions.

"*First.* That the advertisement sent to the newspaper enumerate specifically what is wanted, somewhat after the style of the above (e.g., under *First*).

"*Second.* That retiring professional men and families of professional men are most likely to respond liberally to such calls, and especially if seen personally.

"*Third.* That you indicate that material will be called for at the home of the donor, if the library is notified that it may be had.

"*Fourth.* Personal calls where material is known to exist will bring much that an advertisement may not bring."

This was accompanied by an agreement blank, to be signed and returned to the state library by the libraries co-operating; while for libraries already well supplied with duplicates, a third circular outlined the following plan for

"*Disposition of duplicate books on hand.*

"Libraries already in possession of a considerable duplicate list of books at the time of entering the co-operative library plan, and not caring to merge these duplicates into the co-operative property, should make a card list of these duplicates and send it to the state library, to be kept there on file or to be sent to other libraries temporarily, in order to effect exchanges between the interested libraries. These lists must be made out and forwarded to the state library before advertising in the local papers for the collection of additional material, so that all libraries co-operating may have equal chance at all material collected."

The work is not yet sufficiently advanced for its results to be fairly estimated, but Mr. Henry is hopeful that it will prove a valuable means of improving the equipment and efficiency of the library. He says: "The plan is much more comprehensive, and, I trust, of much greater value than merely in a way solving the problem of duplicates, which, among Indiana libraries, is not at all a serious problem, for we have no very large libraries, neither any which are of any considerable age, in which such matter is likely to accumulate."

"The essential point to my plan is to render organic and useful many hundreds, and possibly thousands of books, magazines, and reports which are now chaotic and worthless in many homes in our state. In all parts of Indiana are homes in which have accumulated, as I believe, many things that can be rendered useful in the various libraries of our state if we can put in force some principle of organization which will collect and organize and distribute the material now worthless for lack of some organizing idea. I trust the state library may become the centre of such an idea, and to a degree become a beneficiary; yet my chief hope is to utilize what is now dormant, and, if possible, to give an impetus to our library interests, and in some places make this the means of starting free public libraries."

"OPEN ACCESS" IN ENGLISH LIBRARIES.

THE war between the English adherents of "open access" and the opponents of the system, which has been waged with more or less vivacity and forcible language at L. A. U. K. meetings and in English library periodicals for some years past, shows as yet no signs of settlement. At the recent meeting of the L. A. U. K. at Southport a paper alluding to the subject evoked a storm of contradictory discussion, one excited speaker being called to order several times by the chairman for indulgence in personalities. A special report on "Public access to library shelves" had been prepared for that meeting by Mr. J. D. Brown, of Clerkenwell, who is especially identified with the movement, but at the request of the council of the association the presentation of the report was deferred until next year's meeting. In the preparation of this report a series of questions was compiled and sent out by Mr. Brown to a considerable list of libraries. An opposition question circular was immediately issued by the recently organized "Society of Public Librarians," accompanied by a reproduction of the original questions with a series of "independent replies." Some of the latter are especially interesting as indicating the point of view of the opponents to the system. Mr. Brown asks:

Q. Number of reference volumes open for public inspection?

A. Directories, railway guides, and similar publications are on *open shelves*. Any number of other books can be obtained on forms.

Q. Number of lending volumes open for public inspection?

A. Any number on properly filled up forms; but we do not allow the readers to roam about the *shelves*, as we presume it is the books and not the book presses and interior arrangements of the library the readers wish and are entitled to see.

Q. Total losses from reference department since commencement and their value?

A. The reference department is not open access, consequently no books have been lost.

Q. Has any additional wear and tear become manifest since the system was adopted, and if so, how does it affect your expenditure?

A. Seriously, does this question require answering; is it not obvious to the meanest intelligence, that where the handling of books is increased tenfold, the wear and tear must also be increased?

Q. How many volumes can two assistants discharge and issue in one hour?

A. We suppose two assistants can issue twice as many as one, if equally capable.

Q. What are the chief objections urged against the system by borrowers?

A. 1st. That they cannot find all the books together that treat on any subject. 2d. That they are frequently disappointed in not finding the books they require, which may, however, be in all the time, but misplaced. 3d. That unscrupulous readers plant books in stray nooks for future use. (At one open access li-

brary no less than three of Rider Haggard's works were found hidden in one place, evidently the work of one borrower.) 4th. Many send messengers with lists, who have to take what is given them; with an indicator these are independent and can choose for themselves, and check the numbers in their list seriatim, whereas, in an open access library, a busy assistant will give anything which may be at hand.

Q. Taken all round, do you consider the open access system more economical or more costly than other methods?

A. Decidedly it is more costly. The open access librarians we have referred to say there can be no doubt of the greater cost of the open access system, for the following reasons—1st. Greater wear and tear of books, consequent on greater handling. 2d. Greater extent of building required for storage of books. 3d. Cost of turnstiles, colored labels, guides, checks against misplacement, etc., none of which features are connected with other systems. 4th. Losses of books (as reported at Bishopsgate, the Bodleian, and several American and other libraries). The cost of extra provision for extra storage of books, caused by the necessity of having low shelves and wide alcoves, is very serious. The cost of extended site alone is a very serious matter, apart from the increased cost of special building and fittings.

The "independent replies" conclude with the following note: "N.B.—We have been careful not to name the sources of our information, for certain reasons. We may, however, explain these reasons by stating that a short time since a young librarian of an open access library was in great danger of dismissal, not through any fault or shortcoming of his own, but because a near relative had, after actual experience, spoken disparagingly of open access, information of which was given by someone (we wonder who?) to the committee of the library concerned."

It will be apparent that open access among our English cousins cannot yet be ranked among "library amenities."

TITLE-PAGES AND INDEXES TO PERIODICALS.

At the annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, held in Southport in August, attention was called to the subject of the issue of title-pages and indexes of completed volumes of periodical publications, and reference was made to the difficulty which is sometimes found in obtaining them. With a view to facilitate the prompt and regular receipt of such titles and indexes by public libraries, the following recommendations, addressed to publishers of periodicals, were unanimously adopted by the association:

First. That such periodical publications as issue the title and index as a portion of an ordinary number or part, intimate the presence of such title and index as conspicuously as possible on the front wrapper.

Second. With respect to those periodicals which issue their indexes apart or separately from the ordinary numbers:

(a) That the issue of the index be intimated conspicuously, as prescribed in the first recommendation, with statement of price if a charge be made.

(b) That a register be opened by such periodicals in which may be entered the names of institutions and persons who desire to receive indexes regularly. In cases where the index is issued gratis and post free the said index to be sent to each name entered on the register. In cases where a charge is made, the fact that the index is ready, and the price, to be intimated by letter or post-card to all names on the register.

This action of the L. A. U. K. is somewhat in line with that taken by the A. L. A. at the Philadelphia conference in 1897, when a committee was appointed to consider and report upon means of recommending to publishers needed reforms in the issue of title-pages and indexes. The subject was not, however, brought up at the 1898 meeting, and its further consideration is therefore deferred until the Atlanta conference next year. It is hardly necessary to point out that the uniform adoption of some such method by publishers of periodicals would greatly facilitate the completion of the volumes and sets placed in the various libraries as well as those in the possession of other subscribers.

"LIBRARY ROTATION" A MEANS OF FREE ACCESS.

In the recent report of the Berkshire Athenæum Library, of Pittsfield, Mass., Mr. Ballard refers to the question of open shelves, which he considers in entirety impracticable for the Athenæum library, but which are in part provided for by the facilities of the reference-room, special research departments, special permission, and "reserved" collection for school use. He adds: "I have devised and put into operation this year what I call for lack of a better word a system of *library rotation*. Certain portions of the books in several different departments, as, for example, fiction, history, travel, religion, literature, biography, and science are removed from their regular positions in the stack-room, and set up on shelves and tables in the delivery-room in front of the desk, where they remain for a certain time, say three or four days. While there the public has absolutely free access to them, taking them from the shelves for reading in the building, for consultation, or for the purpose of making selections from them for home reading. When the time for which they were set out has elapsed, they are returned to their normal places in the stack, and the next consecutive portion of the books in each department is brought forward to serve its turn. In this way the purpose is to rotate the entire library periodically before the eyes and through the hands of the public, who thus at least see and handle many valuable books, for which they never would call from merely seeing their often unmeaning titles in a catalog. This plan has been in operation now for nearly a year and is proving popular and successful."

THE PRATT INSTITUTE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

IN the recent report of the Pratt Institute Free Library for the year ending June 30, 1898, the work of the children's department during that period is reviewed in a fashion at once interesting and suggestive to librarians interested in children's work. 2226 children were registered as borrowers during the year, and 42,818 v. were issued to them for home use. The total number of volumes shelved in the department is not stated, so that the turnover cannot be estimated, but the gain in circulation was 3811. The report continues: "The proportion of renewals to expirations was one-fourth. The fact that a large part of the juvenile membership comes from families belonging to the floating population accounts for much of the failure to renew. It is no unusual thing for such families to move as often as four times a year, often taking the children quite out of reach of the library. The effort to keep up with the changed addresses, in order not to lose books or children, is a continual strain.

"During the summer months, when the children left in town had no lessons to study and very little to amuse them, they were allowed to exchange books once in two instead of three days. On rainy days they are never allowed to take away more than one book, and only one volume at a time of *St. Nicholas* or other magazines in demand.

"The reading of the register-pledge, which is as follows: 'By writing my name in this register I pledge myself to take good care of all the books I draw from this library, to pay all fines and damages rightly charged against me, and to obey all the rules of the Children's Library and Reading-Room. The person who acts as my reference is of age and lives in Brooklyn,' has impressed the children with the substance of their duty to the library, and, it is believed, has led to greater care of the books. In new books the following label is inserted: 'This is a new book. Take good care of it. If you keep it clean and fresh it will last a long time, and many other boys and girls will be able to read it,' and on wet days the children are required to wrap up their books before taking them away—all of which precaution on our part is gradually making an impression.

"The room has been supplied with additional bulletin-boards, on one of which a weekly analysis, on cards, of the juvenile periodicals is placed, under the headings, Our country, Foreign countries, The army, The navy, War, How to make things, Inventions, Discovery, Real people, Animals, Sports, Boys and girls, Short stories, Public buildings, Puzzles, Stamps, Photography, Indians, Verse, etc. The assistants report that this practice has led to serious reading of the magazines where previously they were examined only for the pictures. The curiosity of the boys as to the use of these cards and their quickness in availing themselves of this new method of assistance were amusing and gratifying.

"The evening attendance for the seven months, Oct. 1 to May 1, was 3856 as against 3484 last year. The increase was rather a surprise to us, as much greater care was taken this year than last to keep out disorderly boys who proved incorrigible by any method of treatment we could devise. In order to use the room in the evening, a boy or girl must hold a library card, and this rule has proved an obstacle to those boys who wished to come simply to create disturbance, since they object strongly to giving their names. The order in the room, both day and evening, has been much better than last year, and as a rule even in rush times the children are as quiet as so many grown people.

"The dropping of the guaranty for children soon led us to an extent quite unforeseen into communication with parents, as we found that in many cases children were using the library without the knowledge of their parents, and were even keeping their books at the homes of other children to avoid detection. Since this discovery we have sent a brief letter to parents asking their consent to the child's use of the library. The replies have been most interesting, and many visits to the room have been made or promised. As some children had given fictitious addresses, no reply of any kind was received in these cases and the children were not admitted to membership.

"More care has been exercised in giving the children the books they have chosen from the shelves, and where it was almost certain that the child would be disappointed in his selection, he has been induced to sit down and read for awhile until sure that he would not find the book what he wanted.

"The exhibition of portraits of heroes and heroines, which was posted in February and kept up through March, attracted the attention not only of the children but of teachers and parents. This was followed in May by a spring exhibition of flowers, ferns, and birds, which was also popular, more so with the girls than with the boys, and by a lecture entitled "How the spring comes," by Mr. C. M. Skinner, author of "Nature in a city yard." The room was not without fresh flowers for a single day, from the coming of the first anemone to the 1st of July."

American Library Association.

President: William C. Lane, Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Secretary: Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

ATLANTA CONFERENCE, 1899.

HOSPITABLE preparations are already under way to make the Atlanta conference a memorable one. The first week in May will probably be chosen for the meeting, as the spring is then far enough advanced to show the foliage and give added beauty to the scenery. The altitude of Atlanta, which is 1100 feet, gives

the town a delightful all-the-year climate, while its central position in regard to railway connections between the east and southwest and between the west and the southeast is implied in its title of the "Gate City." The city has grown rapidly, its present state being the development of the last 30 years, for it was reduced to ashes in the great struggle in 1865.

The importance of bringing the national association of librarians to the "Gate City" of the south is apparent. Georgia has taken a first place among the southern states in educational matters, and Atlanta is first among Georgia towns. The presence of the A. L. A. should tend to develop the extension of library facilities heretofore hampered in the south, and to awaken the public to the great work being done through public libraries throughout the country, while the discussion of such subjects as model library legislation, state commissions, co-operative library work, and similar topics will, it is hoped, serve to influence public opinion toward the betterment of library conditions.

State Library Commissions.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

GEORGIA STATE L. COMMISSION.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE L. COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohler, secretary, Beverly.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE L. COMMISSION: J. H. Whittier, secretary, East Rochester.

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany.

OHIO STATE L. COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

VERMONT LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Public Library, Rutland.

WISCONSIN F. L. COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission has just issued a revised edition of its "Suggestive list of books for a small library," the usefulness of which has been recognized by many libraries throughout the country. The additions include important recent books, such as Steven's "Yesterday in the Philippines," Inman's "Santa Fé trail," etc. The selection as a rule is excellent, and the list is a rounded one, though children's books and fiction find special representation. Editions are carefully chosen, and the prefatory note gives helpful hints as to purchase. The predominance of "school editions" is noticeable, and it may be questioned whether even a small library should not contain Plutarch in less abridged form than is here given, while in mythology many will regret to see Bulfinch superseded. The list, however, may be heartily commended as a careful and suggestive purchase list.

The commission has also issued a third edition of its handbook, brought up to August, 1898. As in the case of the "Suggestive list," the usefulness of this little manual is not limited to Wisconsin, but has been widely proved.

State Library Associations.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: G. T. Clark, Public Library, San Francisco.

Secretary: F. J. Teggart, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford P. O.

Treasurer: Miss Emily I. Wade, Public Library, San Francisco.

The statement in the last issue of the JOURNAL that the date of publication of No. 2 of the Publications of the California Library Association was not in conformity with actual date of issue, was, we are pleased to state, unfounded. The number was in the hands of members of the association in May, and copies were mailed east early in June. Delay in receipt must therefore be attributed to some other cause than delay in issue.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

Secretary: Herbert E. Richie, Box 1589, Denver.

Treasurer: J. W. Chapman, McClelland Library, Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Frank B. Gay, Watkinson Library, Hartford.

Secretary: Miss Angeline Scott, Public Library, South Norwalk.

Treasurer: Miss Anna G. Rockwell, New Britain Institute, New Britain.

The fall meeting of the association will be held in Southport, Ct., early in November.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Anne Wallace, Young Men's Library, Atlanta.

Secretary: C. W. Hubner, Atlanta.

Treasurer: Miss L. A. Field, Decatur.

The Georgia Library Association will hold its second annual meeting in Atlanta, Oct. 27-28. A meeting of the state library commission will be held at the same time, when its organization will be perfected. The program of the association meeting is not yet announced, but the attendance promises to be gratifying. Among the libraries to be represented will be those of Macon, Augusta, Savannah, Columbus, Rome, Cartersville, Athens, and La Grange. A special order of business will be the discussion of plans for the reception and entertainment of the American Library Association next spring.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. W. Thompson, Evanston.

Secretary: Miss Cornelia Marvin, Scoville Institute, Oak Park.

Treasurer: Mrs. Josephine Resor, Public Library, Canton.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. C. Leach, Public Library, Kokomo.

Secretary: Albert Fautrot, Rose Polytechnic Institute Library, Terre Haute.

Treasurer: Miss Eva M. Fitzgerald, State Library, Indianapolis.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. H. Johnston, Public Library, Fort Dodge.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Ella McLoney, Public Library, Des Moines.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. W. Hall, Colby University, Waterville.

Treasurer: Prof. G. T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Alice G. Chandler, Town Library, Lancaster.

Secretary: H. C. Wellman, Public Library, Brookline.

Treasurer: Miss A. L. Sargent, Public Library, Medford.

The Massachusetts Library Club will hold its annual meeting, Oct. 28, at Channing Hall, Beacon st., Boston. A special feature of the meeting will be the consideration of library extension in the state through local library clubs affiliated with the main state association—a plan which has already had practical trial.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Mrs. A. F. MacDonell, Bay City.

Treasurer: Miss Lucy Ball, Public Library, Grand Rapids.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. W. W. Folwell, State University, Minneapolis.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Gratia Countryman, Public Library, Minneapolis.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association will be held in Rochester, Minn.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. E. Jillson, Doane College, Crete.

Secretary: Miss Edith Tobitt, Public Library, Omaha.

Treasurer: Mrs. M. E. Abell, Public Library, Beatrice.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. H. Chase, Concord.

Secretary: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

Treasurer: Miss A. E. Pickering, Public Library, Newington.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: F. P. Hill, Public Library, Newark.

Secretary: Miss Beatrice Winsor, Public Library, Newark.

Treasurer: Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, Public Library, Passaic.

An all-day meeting of the association will be held at Passaic, N. J., Oct. 26.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. L. Peck, Public Library, Gloversville.

Secretary: W. R. Eastman, State Library, Albany.

Treasurer: J. N. Wing, Chas. Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York City.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Frank Conover, Public Library, Dayton.

Secretary: Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland.

Treasurer: Martin Hensel, Public School Library, Columbus.

The program prepared for the fourth annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association, held at Dayton, O., Oct. 12-13, was as follows:

Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Morning session (at Hotel Beckel).

President's address, Frank Conover.

Report of secretary, Charles Orr.

Committees' reports and general discussion.

Appointment of nominating committee.

Recess—Trolley ride to National Military Home, 2.30-5.30 p.m.

Afternoon session (at Putnam Library National Military Home).

Symposium: some obstacles to be overcome in starting and managing a small library" F. W. Ashley, Miss Martha Mercer, Miss C. D. Leavitt, Miss E. G. McElwain.

Election of officers, etc.

Evening session (at Dayton Public Library).

The child and the story, Miss L. A. Thomas.

School libraries, pictures and books as aids in the school-room—Miss Agnes Bruce, Miss L. P. Hall, Miss May Crowell.

Reading without tears, Miss May Prentice.

The children's room, Miss Linda A. Eastman.

Thursday, Oct. 13.

Morning session (Hotel Beckel).

Library legislation in Ohio, R. P. Hayes.

Duty of the trustee to the library, J. A. Green.

Recess—Visit to factory of National Cash Register Co.

Afternoon session, College Section (Hotel Beckel).

Some old world libraries, Miss Eleanor Lewis.

Classification of American history in a college library—Discussion.

Evening—Banquet at Hotel Beckel.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: James G. Barnwell, Library Company of Philadelphia.

Secretary: Miss Mary P. Farr, Philadelphia Normal School.

Treasurer: Miss Jean E. Graffen, Free Library of Philadelphia.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. M. Stevenson, Carnegie Library, Allegheny.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Elizabeth Wales, Carnegie Free Library, Braddock.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss S. C. Hagar, Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.

Secretary: Miss M. L. Titcomb, Free Library, Rutland.

Treasurer: E. F. Holbrook, Proctor.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. E. A. Birge, City Library, Madison.

Secretary: Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, Public Library, Milwaukee.

Treasurer: Miss Maude A. Earley, Public Library, Chippewa Falls.

NORTH WISCONSIN TRAVELLING LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mrs. E. E. Vaughn, Ashland.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Janet Green, Vaughn Library, Ashland.

Library Clubs.

BUFFALO LIBRARY CLUB.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 6, many of the library workers of Buffalo and its vicinity met in the rooms of the Buffalo Historical Society, by invitation of the librarian, Miss Ella M. Edwards. After an hour of social intercourse and inspection of the society's collections a business meeting was called in the lecture-room. The suggestion that a library club be formed was greeted with enthusiasm, and 53 persons, representing 15 libraries, indicated their desire to become members. A committee on organization was appointed, and the meeting adjourned until Oct. 20.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: H. W. Gates, Hammond Library.

Secretary: C. B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago.

Treasurer: Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, 215 Madison street.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: A. E. Bostwick, N. Y. Free Circulating Library.

Secretary: T. W. Idle, Columbia University Library.

Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, N. Y. Free Circulating Library.

The New York Library Club held its first meeting of the season on the afternoon of Thursday, Oct. 13, at the library of the Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th st., New York City. President Bostwick called the meeting to order at 3 p.m., and S. H. Berry, in a few cordial words, welcomed the members to the new library of the Y. M. C. A.

Dr. J. S. Billings then gave an account of the recent conference of the L. A. U. K., at Southport, at which he was the American representative. The meeting was, he said, a well attended and successful one, its chief characteristic to American eyes being the fact that at least 80 per cent. of the delegates were men. He alluded to the discussion over open access, which proved a disturbing feature in the otherwise peaceful course of the conference, and spoke briefly of Lord Crawford's fine private library—especially rich in its collection of old Scotch broadsides, handbills, ballad sheets, etc.

A paper by Miss M. W. Plummer, on "Modern Spanish novelists," previously presented at the Atlantic City meeting of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania library clubs, was, in Miss

Plummer's absence, read by Miss Josephine A. Rathbone.

Reports from different libraries on innovations and progress of the past year followed. Mr. Berry, speaking for the Y. M. C. A. Library, mentioned its rearranged incunabula collection, the bindery installed especially for repairing work, the adoption of small tables, seating only two persons, for reading-room use, and the use of a sliding shelf-drawer for art books; Dr. Billings, for the New York Public Library, stated that the municipal government had expressed its willingness to forward the erection of the new building as rapidly as practicable, and that it was hoped that funds would be available for the purpose early in 1899; the Aguilar Library, through Miss Leipziger, also reported progress in its building work, as did the Newark Free Public Library; Mr. Bowker, for the University Settlement Library, stated that the new building would be completed before the end of the year, and that he hoped the club might then visit it; a similar invitation was extended by Mr. Bostwick on behalf of the new Bloomingdale branch of the N. Y. Free Circulating Library, now almost completed. Mr. Stetson reported that at the New Haven library the children's department had recently been enlarged; and Mr. Eastman, reporting for New York generally, stated that the certified circulation from the inspected libraries of Greater New York during the year past had been 2,625,000, ranging from the 642 volumes issued from the Free Library for the Blind to the 1,000,000 volumes circulated from the New York Free Circulating Library.

Mr. Eastman spoke briefly on the subject of library federation in New York, mentioning the organization of the Buffalo Library Club, and suggesting a federated organization which should affiliate the local clubs with the state association. It was voted that "The chair appoint a committee of three to confer with the New York Library Association and with any library club in the state to devise and propose a plan whereby the library interests of the state of New York may be federated."

The next meeting of the club will be held Nov. 10, at the Lenox Library, at 7:30 p.m.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

President: Dr. H. Carrington Bolton, Cosmos Club.

Secretary: F. H. Parsons, U. S. Naval Observatory.

Treasurer: T. L. Cole, Statute Law Book Co.

Meetings: Second Wednesday evening of each month.

MILWAUKEE LIBRARY ROUND TABLE.

"A little work, a little play
To keep us going—and so, good-day!"

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB (MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL).

President: Mrs. L. B. Reed, Public Library, Minneapolis.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Lettie M. Crafts, University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis.

Library Schools and Training Classes.*NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.*

LIST OF STUDENTS, 1898-99.

THE fall term opened Wednesday, Oct. 5, with the following students:

Senior class.

Hyatt, Bertha Evelyn (B.A. Wellesley College, 1896, Albany), N. Y.
 Laer, Arnold John Ferdinand van (W.I. Polytechnische School, Delft, Holland), Utrecht, Holland.
 Miersch, Ella Emilie (B.A. Vassar College, 1897), Allegheny, Pa.
 Rombauer, Bertha Emilie, St. Louis, Mo.
 Shaw, Robert Kendall (B.A. Harvard University, 1894), Worcester, Mass.
 Williams, Mary Floyd (University of California, 1885-89), Oakland, Cal.
 Windeyer, Margaret, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.
 Windsor, Phineas Lawrence (Ph.B. Northwestern University, 1895; assistant Northwestern University Library, 1894-95), Evanston, Ill.
 Lucius Page Lane, of Boston, Mass., will take the senior year as a non-resident student.

Junior class.

Ashley, Frederick William (B.A. Adelbert College, 1885, M.A., 1888; Yale Divinity School, 1885-86; Harvard University, 1891-92; librarian Public Library, Painesville, O., 1898), Painesville, O.
 Barker, Emma Elizabeth (B.A. Wellesley, 1898), Plattsburg, N. Y.
 Borden, Fanny (B.A. Vassar College, 1898), Fall River, Mass.
 Brown, Bertha Mower (University of Wisconsin, 1897-98; assistant Public Library Eau Claire, Wis., 1894-97), Eau Claire, Wis.
 Burnet, Henry Duncan (Pomona College, 1895-96; Lehigh University, 1897-98), Cincinnati, O.
 Cheney, Lucy Davey (assistant Rutland Free Library, 1893-98), Rutland, Vt.
 Defendorf, Days Elizabeth (Ph.B. Cornell University, 1898), Fairport, N. Y.
 Dickey, Helene Louise (Lake Forest University, 1875-77), Racine, Wis.
 Dobbin, Mabel Calder (Ph.B. Cornell University, 1898), Fairport, N. Y.
 Earll, May (Ph.B. Cornell University, 1898; assistant Central Library, Syracuse, N. Y., 1897), Syracuse, N. Y.
 Fatout, Nellie Barbara (B.A. DePauw University, 1892), Indianapolis, Ind.
 Fossler, Anna (B.S. University of Nebraska, 1895; assistant University of Nebraska Library, 1894-97; assistant University of Illinois Library, 1897-98), Lincoln, Neb.
 Gracie, Helen Black, Germantown, Pa.
 Haines, Jane Downe (B.A. Bryn Mawr College, 1891, M.A., 1892; associate librarian Bryn Mawr College, 1895-98), Cheltenham, Pa.
 Harris, Harry Wilde (B.A. Princeton University, 1898), East Orange, N. J.
 Holcomb, Caroline Edith, New York City.

Knight, Marion Ada, Lynn, Mass.
 Marx, Bertha (B.S. Cornell University, 1898), Toledo, O.
 Mudge, Isadore Gilbert (Ph.B. Cornell University, 1897), Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Norén, Selma Constance (B.A. University of Nebraska, 1898; assistant City Library, Lincoln, Neb., 1897), McCook, Neb.
 Paddock, Catherine Dix (Ph.B. University of Chicago, 1898), Chicago, Ill.
 Paine, Florence Augusta (Smith College, 1892-95), Boston, Mass.
 Phellis, Nellie Abigail, (B.A. Ohio Wesleyan University, 1892), Mechanicsburg, O.
 Ray, Frances Katharine (Ph.B. Cornell University, 1898), Albany, N. Y.
 Rockwell Adaline Benson (B.L. University of Wisconsin, 1898), Oneida, N. Y.
 Saxton, Ida Louise (Ph.B. Syracuse University, 1893, Ph.M., 1896), Clyde, N. Y.
 Smith, Faith Edith (Ph.B. Northwestern University, 1896; assistant Northwestern University Library, 1892-96), Aurora, Ill.
 Squires, Norma May (B.A. Vassar College, 1898), West Haven, Ct.
 Stewart, Irene (B.A. University of Michigan, 1894; assistant Peoria Public Library, 1894-98), Peoria, Ill.
 Van Allen, Edith, Albany, N. Y.
 Wood, Gertrude Pamilla (B.A. Wellesley College, 1897), Bellevue, O.

The Thanksgiving recess will extend from Wednesday noon, Nov. 23, to Monday noon, Nov. 28.

The Christmas recess will begin Friday, Dec. 23, and close Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1899. The school year will close Friday, June 23.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

THE entrance examination for 1898-9 were taken by 67 students, of whom the usual number of 20 were accepted. The second-year course has opened with four students, two of them librarians of several years' standing.

Among the appointments filled during the summer by graduates of the class of '98 were the following: Miss Edith P. Bucknam as cataloger of the pamphlet collection of the finance committee of the Reform Club of New York City; Miss Harriet B. Gooch as cataloger of the pamphlet collection at Harvard University Library; Miss Louise G. Hinsdale as cataloger at the Public Library of Lakewood, N. J.

WISCONSIN SUMMER SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE.

THE 4th annual session of the Wisconsin Summer School of Library Science was held in Madison, at the University of Wisconsin, from July 5 until Aug. 12, 1898.

Twenty-four students finished the course; of this number nine were from Wisconsin, seven from Illinois, two from Iowa, three from Minnesota, one from Missouri, one from Indiana, and one from Canada. The work consisted of lectures on elementary library work: accession, shelf, cataloging, classification, loan department, binding, reference-work, care of documents and general library topics and practice

work illustrating points brought out in the lectures.

The afternoon period was devoted to practical, independent work on books furnished by the university library and the Madison City Library. Time was also taken to discuss with each student the problem of his or her individual library.

The special talks given by librarians and others interested in the school added greatly to the pleasure and the value of the course. Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites spoke on local history collections in public libraries; Mr. H. H. Cooke, of Chicago, on bookbuying; Miss M. E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, gave a series of four talks, covering "Library associations," "Notable librarians," "Librarianship as a profession," and "Great libraries"; Miss L. E. Stearns spoke on children's reading, and on the Wisconsin Library Commission, and Mrs. W. F. Allen gave two delightful hours on books and children's reading, and the work of her sister, Miss Jane Andrews.

The class was very pleasantly entertained by the staff of the Wisconsin Historical Society library, and many of them took advantage of the lakes and drives around Madison.

Visits were made to the libraries, the bindery, and to the state printing office, where there were several linotype machines.

It is thought that the course next year will be extended to eight weeks, and only those will be admitted who have had some library experience or need the short course of training for some special work.

Of this year's students, 10 are in positions, three, who are teachers, have gone back to their schools expecting to do work in the school libraries, three are continuing their studies in the apprentice class at Scoville Institute, and some are planning to attend a library school in the future. CORNELIA MARVIN, *Director*.

Reviews.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Catalogue of the Dante collection, presented by Willard Fiske; compiled by Theodore W. Koch. Part I: Dante's works. Ithaca, N. Y., 1898. 4+91 p. Q.

The Cornell Dante collection is a very extensive and notable collection made in recent years by that assiduous and skilful collector, Mr. Willard Fiske, formerly librarian of Cornell University, and Mr. Koch's catalog, compiled with the utmost pains and minute accuracy, will form, when completed, the best modern bibliography of Dante. It is also interesting reading, which cannot be said of many catalogs. The abundant and learned notes, longest, of course, in regard to the early editions, discuss in particular the textual value and peculiarities of the various editions, but also give many interesting facts in regard to their illustrations and the history of them, the portraits of Dante, and other bibliographical and literary items.

Part 2 will contain works on Dante, and will include "all pertinent articles in periodical and general literature in the University library, whether on the Dante shelves or not." This is something which has never been carefully done before on the same scale, though Ferrazzi's "Manual" attempts it, and Scartazzini has done it thoroughly as far as German literature is concerned. The Harvard Dante catalog, which was compiled on the same general plan, did not go in this respect beyond what had been brought together into the special Dante collection, but the annual Dante bibliographies in the reports of the Dante Society have included everything of this nature which came under the compiler's eye, and so form important contributions to the general bibliography of Dante.

Part 3 is to be an index of subjects, and will also contain an iconography of Dante.

MACFARLANE, John. Library administration. London, George Allen; N. Y., F. P. Harper, 1898. 11+244 p. (Library series, v. 3.) 12°.

Mr. Macfarlane discusses library administration chiefly from the point of view of a highly organized library, such as the British Museum, with which he is connected. There are five chapters. In the first the library and its staff are considered. "A librarian," quoting the definition of Henry Bradshaw, "is one who earns his living by attending to the wants of those for whose use the library under his charge exists; his primary duty being, in the widest possible sense of the phrase, to save the time of those who seek his services." In order to attain this ideal the education and examination of librarians has been organized, and Mr. Macfarlane gives considerable space to the program of the English summer school for students of librarianship and to the questions set for examination by the Library Association of the United Kingdom. In the program tea and coffee and more tea and coffee are important parts, and of the examination questions he says: "If the questions set are not absurdly superficial, the test is absurdly severe." The qualifications requisite for the chief librarian and his assistants, in England, France, Germany, and Italy, are considered, as likewise their respective salaries. In Prussia there are eight requirements which the candidate must have, one of them being "the possession of sufficient means for support during two years' study." At the end of these two years, if he has acquitted himself satisfactorily, he may present himself for examination for the post of library assistant; and the average salary of a library assistant in Germany is 3000 marks a year, a little over \$700. It may be imagined that the life of a library assistant in the Kaiser's domain is not exactly "a bed of roses."

Chapter 2 considers the acquisition of books, (1) by purchase, (2) by donation (a) spontaneous, (b) legally enforced, (3) by exchange. "In Italy the government requires that a list of donations shall be exposed to public view in the reading-room." This chapter is concluded by a list of periodicals that publish the names of

new books as they appear in the several countries. Portugal is the only country in Europe, it appears, that has no such periodical. It is, however, rather strange that Great Britain should be omitted from the list, and that no notice should be taken of the *Publishers' Circular*.

In chapter 3 cataloging is discussed, and a very considerable account of the methods of the British Museum is given. The author also reviews the first volume of the catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale (reviewed in the *L. J.*, May, 1898, 23:205), the rules of the Bodleian library, and the Breslau catalog of Dr. Dziatzko. Under the heading "subject-catalogue," Mr. Dewey's decimal classification is reviewed at length, adversely; the dictionary catalog (*Cutter's Rules*); "material shape of the catalog," whether volume or card; and a consideration of the reproduction of the title-slips by printing and by typewriting, conclude the chapter on cataloging, a chapter which is likely to give to the uninitiated an impression that librarians are the most pugnacious of mortals.

"Arrangement" is the subject of chapter 4—the arrangement of books on the shelves—and perhaps its most interesting section is the "List of works in the British Museum library, according to the arrangement of books upon the shelves." The final chapter is on access and preservation, and discusses the days and hours of opening, age of readers, restrictions on the admission of readers, number of books issued, precautions against theft and danger, service of books to the reading-room, restriction in the issue of books, exhibition of book treasures, provision of catalogs, access in free libraries, lending out, popular free libraries, and the preservation of books, under the latter head offering several useful hints. Doubtless some will open their eyes in astonishment to know that one large European library is closed 55 days of the year for cleaning and repairs, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, that the regulations of another "allow the reader only five books in the course of a day, unless they are applied for the day before, when the number may be doubled," and that there is a published list of "Libri prohibiti in Austria"—books which are prohibited from being sold, and may be read only in public libraries by "people known to the chief librarian as absolutely trustworthy, who want them for purely scientific purposes." This list includes such works as Freeman's "Essays in mediæval history" and Goethe's "Tagebuch." The volume, which is suggestive rather than directly helpful for smaller libraries, is concluded with a good index.

S: H. R.

TRANSACTIONS and Proceedings of the Second International Library Conference, held in London, July 13–16, 1897. London: Printed for members of the conference, 1898. 10+288 p. F.

This handsome folio is a dignified and worthy memorial of the great library conference of 1897, forming a companion volume in style, size, and binding to the "Transactions" of the first international conference of 1877. A pref-

ace, signed by J. D. Brown and Dr. Garnett, of the papers committee, Mr. MacAlister, secretary-general, and Mr. Tedder, treasurer, briefly sets forth the facts relating to the conference and the subjects presented. The total roll of members of the conference amounted to 641, of whom about 40 had attended the first conference 20 years before; there were 14 governments and 313 libraries represented, and 46 papers were presented. "The zeal and enthusiasm shown 20 years before were in no way slackened. The proceedings of the conference of 1897 showed a further development of professional feeling, an increased fellowship, a higher tone as regards the duties and qualifications of librarians, a more earnest desire to serve the public, and a determination to bring the best books to the very homes of the people, and even to the children."

So fully was the International Conference reported at the time in the *JOURNAL* and other publications that a detailed consideration of the transactions would be superfluous. It is sufficient to indicate the scope and contents of the volume. The papers include all prepared for the meeting, and are as follows: "Inaugural address," by Sir John Lubbock; "Introduction of European printing into the east," by Dr. Garnett; "Some tendencies of modern librarianship," by J. Y. W. MacAlister; "The evolution of the public library," by H. R. Tedder; "Relation of the state to the public library," by Melvil Dewey; "Library authorities, their powers and duties," by Herbert Jones; "The duties of library committees," by Harry Rawson; "Training of librarians," by Charles Welch; "Special training for library work," by Hannah P. James; "Female library assistants and competitive examinations," by E. R. N. Mathews; "Hindrances to the training of librarians," by J. J. Ogle; "Books and text-books: the library as a factor in education," by F. M. Crunden; "National biography and national bibliography," by Sidney Lee; "The relations of bibliography and cataloging," by A. W. Pollard; "The alphabetical and classified forms of catalogs compared," by F. T. Barrett; "On the aid lent by public bodies to the art of printing in the early days of typography," by K. Dziatzko; "Freedom in public libraries," by W. H. Brett; "The expansive classification," by C. A. Cutter; "Classification in public libraries," by A. W. Robertson; "Library work in New South Wales," by H. C. L. Anderson; "The history and cataloging of the National Art Library," by W. H. J. Weale; "Reminiscences of library work in Liverpool during 40 years," by Peter Cowell; "Public library architecture from the librarian's standpoint," by F. J. Burgoyne; "Library architecture from the architect's standpoint," by Beresford Pite; "Books that children like," by Caroline M. Hewins; "Our youngest readers," by J. C. Dana; "The organization of co-operative work among public libraries," by J. N. Larned; "Co-operation in a catalog of periodical publications," by H. H. Langton; "Printed card catalogs," by C. W. Andrews; "Local library associations in the United States," by Herbert Putnam; "The

public libraries of the northern states of Europe," by A. S. Steenberg; "An indicator-catalog charging system," by Jacob Schwartz; "A hint in cataloging," by F. Blake Crofton; "Theoretical and practical bibliography," by E. A. Petherick; "Bibliographical endeavors in American," by R. R. Bowker; "Description of important libraries in Montreal," by C. H. Gould; "Libraries the primary factor in human evolution," by E. C. Richardson; "Counting and time recording," by John Thorburn; "The appraisal of literature," by George Iles; "Library work in Jamaica," by Frank Cundall; "Education and libraries of the Cape of Good Hope," by H. C. V. Leibbrandt; "Registration of colonial publications," by J. R. G. Adams; "Library of the University of Sydney," by H. E. Harff; "Public libraries in New Zealand," by Thomas W. Rowe; "Auckland Free Public Library," by Edward Shillington; "Library facilities of scientific investigators in Melbourne," by E. F. J. Love; "The Australian Museum Library," by Sutherland Sinclair.

These are followed by a reproduction of the program, the report of the transactions, a "Brief account of the social proceedings of the conference," a catalog of the exhibit of library appliance, held in connection with the meeting, a list of members, list of libraries represented, and a financial statement of the conference, which presents the gratifying showing of receipts of £899.11.01, and expenses of nearly £500, leaving a balance of £405.11.0, from which the cost of the transactions (estimated at £200) should be met.

To those fortunate enough to receive it this volume will be not only a library manual of varied and practical interest, but a worthy record of a conference unexcelled in its scope and importance. In addition to the copies sent to members, a limited number of copies may be had at 25s. net, on application to Mr. MacAlister or Mr. Tedder.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

BLANCHAN, Neltje. Starting a village library (*In Ladies' Home Journal*, Oct., 1898. 15:28) 3 col.

Describes ways and means of starting a library. "Let any half-dozen intelligent, energetic women decide that there must be a free library in their city or village, and the work is well started."

LOCAL.

Bowdoin College L., Brunswick, Me. (14th rpt.—year ending June 1, '98.) Added 2192; total 62,682. Issued, home use 8707, "an increase of nearly 300 over that of the preceding 12 months." Mr. Little makes also his first annual report as librarian of the Medical School of Maine.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Pratt Institute F. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, '98.) Added 5241; total 67,016. Issued, home use 326,259, of which 32,866 and 30,392 were from the Astral and

Long Island branches respectively (fict. 66 %, incl. juv. and foreign fict.). New registration 4232; the total active membership, incl. branches, is reckoned as 32,678. The circulation of the year showed a gain of 11,969 over the previous 12-month, but this was a falling off from the previous ratio of increase. Miss Plummer says: "From an examination of the reports of other libraries I am led to conclude that we are not alone in registering a falling off in our usual annual gain. Various reasons are given by these libraries, the majority claiming that the open winter of the past year, offering more opportunities for bicycling and other outdoor exercises, has contributed to lessen the amount of indoor occupations, reading included. A prominent circulating library informs us that its circulation is always in inverse ratio to the deposits in the savings-banks, and from the present fall in its circulation and the increase in deposits infers that fewer men and boys are unemployed, and that for this reason less reading is done. If these two facts are the real causes of the diminution in library figures we can scarcely make it a source of regret."

In the reading and reference departments there has been steady development. Attendance in the former is given as 87,939 (main lib. 56,963); in the latter 45,740 (main lib. 24,751). To the art reference department of the main library there have been 12,260 visitors.

The interesting summary of the year's work of the children's department is noted elsewhere (see p. 579). Record of the activities of the library school closes an interesting report.

Buckingham Valley, Pa. Ex-chief Justice Edward M. Paxson, of Pennsylvania, recently announced his intention of endowing a free library and erecting a suitable library building for the residents of Buckingham Valley, Bucks county, Pa., where he was born. In speaking of his plans, he says his purpose is to set aside about \$100,000 from his estate, \$25,000 for the erection of the building, \$35,000 for the purchase of books and equipment, and the balance, \$40,000, for an endowment fund, out of the income of which the librarian's salary and the current expenses are to be paid. He also proposes to contribute his private library, which consists of about 2000 volumes, exclusive of law books. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy some time during the latter part of 1899.

Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L. On Sept. 2 the library completed its first year as a free public institution, and the following statistics were made public by the librarian, covering the work of the period. There were added 27,640 new books, this being the number actually bought, cataloged, and put upon the shelves. Findings of books in the children's department, of German books and of biography, were prepared and published; a complete catalog of history was also prepared, and is now in press. There were 770,499 v. circulated, the percentage of fiction being 64.5; 34,600 v. were issued from the stack for reference use; no account of open shelf use was kept. The circulation was di-

vided among the departments as follows: Open shelves, a selected library of 12,000 books, 308,294; delivery desk, 275,926; children's room, in which the books are also selected by readers, 148,360; delivery stations, 25,417; schools, 12,592. The library has six delivery stations in parts of the town distant from the main building, and arrangements are being made for two more. At the opening of the library 7900 borrowers were registered. Up to September 1 of this year the number had increased to 42,193, or more than 1 in 10 of the entire population of the city. The average daily attendance at the newspaper-room on Clinton street was 260; the average attendance in the periodical reading-room was 320. During the summer, books in connection with the work in the schools were cataloged and made ready, and class-room libraries have been placed in 10 of the public schools. These schools have been selected as an experiment, and if the plan succeeds it will be extended till it includes all the public schools in the city.

Burlington (Ia.) F. P. L. The work of the library has developed largely since its installation in the beautiful new building. The building, which was dedicated with elaborate ceremonies on June 29, is one of the handsomest structures of its kind in the west, and cost \$50,000, almost the entire sum having been raised by taxation.

California State L. The biennial report of the state librarian was recently submitted to the governor. Mr. Coombs suggests the provision of separate rooms for the law department and the opening to the public during the evening; the providing of a method for the future annual inventorying of books without extra employment; the carrying out of the new system of cataloging which the librarian has commenced, and the strict enforcement of the rules pertaining to the loaning of books. He finds that in the two years ending June 30, 1898, the volumes in the library have increased from 100,618 to 107,010, and he adds: "The report of the librarian for 1890 shows 5496 volumes to be lost or missing—the cause attributed to theft. This is the last inventory taken of the library property, and while I believe that the loss since that time has been but little, still this report illustrates not only the responsibility in the work and accuracy of a new inventory, but the importance and necessity for one."

Calumet (Mich.) P. L. On Friday, Sept. 16, the attractive new library building, erected and maintained by the Calumet and Hecla Mining Co., was thrown open to the company's employes and the residents of school district no. 1. There was no formal opening, but slips of announcement and invitation were sent to all employes of the mining company, and the fact was given publicity in the local press. The library was open for public inspection only on the first day, the issue of books being deferred until the following Monday.

The building is 62.4 x 42.4, with a wing 38.4 x 32. The entrance is through a vestibule with cloak-rooms on either side, into the large delivery-

room, which, in turn, opens into the book-room. The latter is two-storied and arranged for free access, each floor being fitted with 10 stacks of open shelves and lighted by electricity; it has a book capacity of about 30,000 v., and about 6800 are now on the shelves. At the right of the delivery-room is the librarian's office, and at the north side is a wide staircase leading to the second floor, which contains a reading-room 30 x 40, and a smoking-room 34 x 30, the latter room being supplied with open shelves of selected fiction, for the use of men who find the room a pleasanter resting-place than their crowded boarding-houses. The reading-room is also fitted for reference use and well supplied with periodicals. The basement is devoted chiefly to public baths, being divided into two departments, one for men and the other for women, and has also a room for games, such as checkers, dominoes, etc. The books of the library include about 3800 belonging to the former township library, which has now been consolidated with the new establishment. The running expenses of the library are shared by the mining company and the school board, but the cost of the building and the expense of all its other features are defrayed by the company.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. By action of the tax commission on Sept. 9 the library appropriation was increased \$8000 over the amount at first decided upon. This will give the library \$8000 less than it received last year, and will still make strict economy necessary.

Columbus (O.) City L. The recent report of the librarian for the year 1898 gives the following facts: Added 1122. Issued, home use 75,075. New registration 1677; no. cardholders 7811. Receipts \$6457.77; expenses \$6227.84.

Columbus (O.) P. School L. The two-book system was adopted by decision of the board of education on Oct. 1.

Cornell Univ. L. According to the report of the librarian, recently submitted, the additions for the year ending July 31, 1897, amounted to 13,816 v.; the total is given as 211,278 v. and 35,000 pm. The total recorded use of the library was 103,560 volumes, as against 90,993 in 1896-97. The increase is attributed largely to the keeping open of the library until 11 p.m., instead of closing at 9 as formerly; but there is an increase of some 3000 in the number of volumes drawn for study outside the library.

Denver, Col. The transfer of the City Library to the control of the city was practically completed in the latter part of August, on the lines already described in the L. J. (July, p. 281); the directors of the new organization were later appointed, and on Sept. 23 the directors held their first meeting, at which organization was effected and plans for future work discussed.

Des Moines (Ia.) P. L. (7th rpt.—year ending July 1, '98.) Added 1106; total 23,068; lost and paid for 49; lost 7. Issued, home use 133,762 (fict. 55.85 %; juv. 27.93 %); ref. use 20,246. 636 v. were issued to teachers. New registration 1938; "live" cards in use 6785.

The monthly bulletin has been discontinued owing to lack of funds. Two useful collections of newspaper clippings and pictures have been mounted and filed, the latter being indexed in the card catalog.

Dover, Me. Thompson F. L. The new library building given to Dover by Elbridge A. Thompson, of that town, was opened on Sept. 2. The building is an attractive brick structure in Queen Anne style and cost about \$5000. Mr. Thompson contributes \$400 annually for the purchase of books, and will leave a legacy of \$10,000 to the town, the interest of which is to be devoted to the same purpose.

Hartford (Ct.) P. L. (60th rpt. — year ending June 1, '98.) Added 6710; total "about 59,000." Issued, home use 206,397 (fict. 123,354; juv. fict. 28,546). New registration 1746; "live" cards 12,019. Receipts \$14,572.82; expenses \$14,334.05.

The library *Bulletin* for July–August contains a number of interesting letters from school children, describing books they have read and liked, and giving accounts of their use of the library; the letters are written to the librarian and at her suggestion.

Hyde Park (Mass.) P. L. Plans for a new library building have been practically completed, the quarters in the Masonic block, occupied for that purpose during the past 15 years, having been outgrown. The citizens, at a regular town meeting, appropriated \$25,000 for the purpose, and at a recent meeting, in order to have a larger plot of land than at first purchased, \$6500 more was appropriated. This, with \$8000 the trustees of the Public Library had accumulated as a building fund, gives a total of \$39,500 available. The building will be two stories high, and will be 81 by 43 feet in dimensions. It will be constructed of granite and gray brick, with terra-cotta trimmings. The interior finish will be in oak, except the principal reading-room, which will be in pine. The stack-room, which will be in the rear of the main building, will be equipped with steel book-stacks and will accommodate 50,000 volumes. It is estimated that the building will cost \$40,000.

Ilion (N. Y.) F. P. L. (5th rpt. — year ending May 1, '98.) Added 722; total 9979. Issued, home use 43,147 (fict. 21,179; juv. 10,516.) Total registration 2587. Receipts and expenses \$5039.91.

The need of increased reference facilities is pointed out both by trustees and librarian.

Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. The magnificent new library building was opened on the morning of Oct. 3. There were no ceremonies to mark the occasion, and few people were present when the doors were opened for the first time, but before night the crowds had begun to find their way to the building. All the work on the library is not yet completed, but there is very little remaining to be done, and what there is will not interfere with the use of the library. The reference-room—opposite the main entrance—the reading-room, and the newspaper-rooms may be used by the public from this time forth. The latter, which also contain magazines, are

in the basement, and may be reached by the main entrance. There is a shorter way of reaching them by a small entrance on Eighth street, however, which will undoubtedly be largely used when the public becomes accustomed to the new building. There are about 140,000 volumes in the circulating department of the library.

New York City. Libraries and schools. The vacation schools conducted this summer by the board of education may lead to interesting library work in the schools. Circulating libraries and reading-rooms were established in a number of the vacation schools, with the result that the school board will be asked to make these permanent features in every school in the city. It is probable that this measure will receive the support of many members of the board, and Commissioner Greenough has already asked the appointment of a special committee on libraries. A special service performed by the vacation school in this direction, however, has been in proving the practicability of operating circulating libraries successfully in the schools, and under unusual conditions of attendance. The movement was started late in July, and within a fortnight 10 vacation schools and one playground had circulating libraries. The plan was the result of hearty co-operation on the part of the Free Circulating Library and the Cathedral Library, which agreed to send their travelling libraries, numbering from 100 to 200 books each, to every school. These 200 books are carefully chosen, and the teachers by experiment are grading them for the various classes of pupils. The libraries were delivered free to the schools, where the teachers acted as librarians. The success of the experiment was immediate. At every school where the plan was tried nearly all the books were taken the first day, and save for two or three books on a shelf, there was no evidence of the presence of a library in the schools. In the playgrounds the number of books had to be doubled the second day. The children used the books at home or in the class-rooms or playgrounds, and so many of the children read at the playgrounds that a reading-room was opened.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. On Sept. 14 the New Jersey Supreme Court denied the application for a writ of certiorari in the suit brought by P. J. Carlin against the library trustees, thus making it practicable to begin work promptly on the new building.

Orange (Cal.) F. P. L. (Rpt. for year ending June 30, '98.) Added 75; total 2081. Issued, home use 7467. New registration 108; total 700. Receipts \$405.79; expenses \$360.23.

As a possibly helpful suggestion to some other library, an account is given of an entertainment held for the benefit of the library on July 21. The affair was advertised in the local papers, and all citizens were invited to attend, each person to appear in costume representing some character from well-known fiction, history, biography, or current advertisements. The characters in costume occupied the auditorium and were charged 25 cents, all others paying

35 cents. The stage program included tableaux, sentimental and patriotic, illustrated ballads, and music. At close of the program refreshments were served. Although many persons were out of town, the receipts amounted to \$59.68; expenses, including hall, \$4.98. The entertainment proved so popular and successful that a repetition has been urged.

Pittsfield, Mass. Berkshire Athenaeum L. (Rpt. — year ending June 1, '98; in quarterly bulletin of lib., July, 1898.) Added 2530; total 31,727. Issued, home use 61,320; cardholders 2866. Receipts \$17,179.21; expenses \$14,234.25.

The most important undertaking of the year has been the beginning of a new card catalog, which involves the reclassification and renumbering of the entire library and the writing of over 100,000 cards. Mr. Ballard's plan of "library rotation" is noted elsewhere (see p. 578).

Princeton (N. J.) Univ. L. With the beginning of the university year the library has extended its hours of opening from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., thanks to the system of electric lighting introduced with the new library building.

Quincy (Ill.) F. P. L. (10th rpt., 1897-8.) Added 835; total 23,954. Issued, home use 74,593 (fict. 52.09 %; juv. fict. 18.16 %); ref. use 4529. Reading-room attendance 57,677. No. cardholders 6186. Receipts \$8004.45; expenses \$5363.95.

The trustees review the changes in administration caused by the resignation of Mr. Moulton, and the recent appointment of Miss Wales.

Redlands, Cal. A. K. Smiley, P. L. (5th rpt. — year ending June 30, '98.) Added 656; total 4653. Issued, home use 26,760 (fict., incl. juv. fict. 18.261.) Reading-room attendance 23,071. New registration 445; cards in use 1323. "Early last winter the foundation for the new library building was laid, and on April 28 the books and other property were moved from the one room that had held them to the new building. The day following, April 29, in the presence of 400 people, Mr. Albert K. Smiley transferred the deeds for the building and 16-acre park surrounding it to the city. The building is of brick and stone, is Mission in architecture, and has been planned with the thought of its use and convenience as well as its beauty of design. It contains six rooms: delivery, book, reading, reference, ladies' room, and librarians' office — on the ground floor, while in the tower is the trustees' room, with a glass enclosed observatory above. It is fully furnished in oak in harmony with the woodwork, and equipped with all necessary appliances for library work, i. e., magazine case, card catalog case, sets of drawers for supplies, etc. The walls are adorned with framed carbon photographs of famous paintings and buildings, while mantelpieces and niches are graced with ivory-tinted statuettes of classic fame. The building, if utilized to its utmost capacity, will hold 50,000 volumes, as estimated by its donor. At the meeting of the city trustees following the dedication, the name of the library was officially changed to the A. K. Smiley Public Library."

Rockford (Ill.) P. L. The library board has arranged for the installation of travelling school libraries in six of the city schools, and plans to extend the system to include other schools as soon as books for the purpose can be bought. There are now 600 books in the school collection.

Rome, N. Y. Jervis L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, '98.) Added 699; total 12,112. Issued, home use 42,202 (fict. 77 %). The registration during the year was 506. Receipts \$2979.21; expenses \$2825.09.

Compared with the previous year the circulation shows a decrease of 4234 v., of which 3296 are juvenile books. Miss Beach says:

"The decrease began simultaneously with the closing of the library evenings, Nov. 10, and since then the loss has been steady, when previously there had been a constant gain. When, on Feb. 14, we reopened evenings to grown people only, the circulation increased noticeably for two weeks," the falling off since then being attributed to spring and summer occupations and to interest in newspapers during the war. She adds: "To account for the falling off in the juvenile circulation is not so easy, for this has been more than three times that of the other. The library does not reach the same number of children that it did a year ago. I had felt that perhaps the children were drawing too many books for their own good and also were using the library too much as a visiting place. Therefore, when retrenchment became necessary I suggested closing evenings to children, thus saving the expense of a second assistant for that time. The experiment has been of doubtful success, for it has resulted in shutting out from the library not the children who were reading too much, but those whose time for drawing books is in the evening."

Sacramento (Cal.) F. L. (Rpt. — year ending July 31, '98.) Added 1465; total not given. Issued, home use 78,617 (fict. 70 %; juv. fict. 22 %); lib. use 3045. Registration 4265. Attendance in reading-room 49,551. Receipts \$10,937.64; expenses \$7581.41.

St. Paul (Minn.) P. L. On Sept. 20 a deposit of \$565 was placed in the Second National Bank to the credit of the library building fund, this being a partial return from the "endless chain" contributions, started for the purpose of raising money for a new building.

San Antonio, Tex. Alamo City F. P. L. At a meeting of the directors held Sept. 26, plans for enlarging the library were discussed. It was reported that since the library had been made free to the public the number of readers had increased over 800 per cent. and that applications for readers' cards were being received daily. Several gifts of money have been received.

San Francisco, Cal. The death of ex-Mayor Adolph Sutro, on Aug. 8, has revived discussion of the future of his fine library, which, it was generally understood, was to be bequeathed to the city of San Francisco. The will of Mr.

Sutro, however, while not making definite disposition of the library, provided for the creation of a large trust for charitable and educational purposes. This clause is contested by Mr. Sutro's heirs, and, if defeated, it is doubtful whether the library can be secured for the public. Other suits have been evoked by the will, and there is little probability of an early settlement.

South Weymouth, Mass. Fogg L. The Fogg library building, erected from the bequest of the late John S. Fogg, was dedicated on the evening of Sept. 14. Mr. Fogg's legacy amounted to \$50,000.

Stamford, Ct. Ferguson L. The library has recently issued a book-mark, on which is printed a short list of good books for general reading, and a summary of the library regulations, membership fees, etc. Miss Van Hovenberg says: "It is proposed to place quantities of these book-marks in various places, such as summer boarding-houses and hotels, the Woman's Exchange, Y. M. C. A., drug-stores, factories, etc., accompanied by a slip calling attention to them and furnishing a little more detailed information about the library. The idea as developed is a modification of the plan of Mr. P. B. Wright, of St. Joseph, Mo., as described in L. J., June, 1898, but suited to the conditions of this library as a subscription library."

Syracuse (N. Y.) Central L. At a meeting of the library commissioners on Aug. 5 it was decided to establish library stations in each fire-engine house in the city. It is hoped to extend the station system later to include the large engine works, factories, and similar manufacturing establishments.

Tacoma (Wash.) City L. Allen C. Mason, who has for some years maintained a public library in the north end section of the city, offered on Sept. 12 to transfer the library to the control of the city, provided it be maintained in its present collection. The offer was accepted.

Utica (N. Y.) City L. The librarian's report for the year ending June 30, 1898, gives the following statistics: Added 2730; total 25,091. Issued 139,336 (fict. 75 %; juv. 41 1/2 %); reference readers 9957. New registration 2135; total registration 9957.

Washington (D. C.) F. P. L. There has been a general readjustment of free library conditions in Washington within the last few months. It will be remembered that the Washington Free Library, established in 1896, was the result of personal private effort, and was largely maintained by subscriptions from persons interested. Its development was remarkable, and its usefulness was generally recognized, but its income was never commensurate with its growth. For several years past bills have been introduced into Congress providing for the maintenance of a free library, and finally in June, 1896, a library in connection with the school system was authorized, to be controlled

by a board of nine trustees. No appropriation, however, was made for its support and successive efforts to secure an appropriation were unavailing. The trustees were duly appointed by the District commissioners, organized, and performed some preliminary work. At last, during the last session of Congress, provision was made in the District appropriation bill appropriating \$3500 for the rental and maintenance of suitable quarters, and \$3220 for the salary of a librarian and two assistants—in all \$6720; which did not give any money for books. On the passage of this bill the trustees of the previously existing Free Public Library transferred by deed of gift the books and fixtures they had collected to the new municipal library. This gift included about 11,000 v. Since August 1, 1898, the library has been operated under the new board, but so far only for reference use, all books issued for home use having been called in in June, pending the necessary rearrangement. The new board has rented a building in a good central location, at 1326 New York avenue, near the Treasury Department, and this is being put in shape for occupancy by the library; it is hoped to open some time in October. On Sept. 29 Mr. Weston Flint was appointed librarian, the librarian of the previous library, Miss M. A. Gilkey, having resigned her position at the time of the transfer of the collection under her charge to accept a position in the Congressional Library. Now that the new library is definitely organized, with a recognized status as part of the educational system of the city, it is hoped that its development will be rapid and gratifying. The nucleus already gathered is a valuable one—as was witnessed by the average daily circulation of from 400 to 500 volumes—and it is probable that a number of gifts will be received. For the first year there is no regular appropriation for books, but it is hoped that this will soon be remedied by Congress.

Washington, D. C. U. S. Congressional L. For the first time in its history the library was opened to readers in the evening on Saturday, Oct. 1. The evening opening is in accordance with the act of Congress, approved March 15 last, when appropriation was made for the additional expense thus entailed. The new departure has proved entirely successful. On the first evening the beautiful building was thronged with visitors, and the number of readers was larger than is usual during the day; in all about 1500 persons visited the library. An exhibit of rare and valuable books, prepared by A. R. Spofford, is now displayed in the northwest gallery of the library building. It includes fine examples of early printed books, early Spanish and West Indian books and maps, manuscripts, missals, and an interesting collection of Americana. Many of the examples shown form part of the Peter Force collection.

Waterbury, Ct. Bronson L. Sunday opening was begun in the library on the first Sunday in September, and the experiment has so far promised to be successful. On the first

Sunday there were 15 visitors, on the second 25. At present the reading-room alone has been opened.

Watertown (Mass.) F. P. L. H. H. Hunnewell, of Watertown, has offered to erect a substantial addition to the library building, which will provide much-needed space for a children's room, a trustees' room, art-rooms, and other special departments. The interior measurement of the addition will be 40 by 20 feet, with a large room in the basement, and the plans will conform to the lines of the present building. The upper room is to be used as a reference-room, thus giving space in the old building for a children's room. Its entrance will be from the present reading-room, and it will also connect with the librarian's office, which will be enlarged when the addition is completed. The basement room will be used by the trustees and also as a local history room. Its use will be offered the Watertown Historical Society as a place for their meetings, and it is possible other societies may hold committee meetings there.

FOREIGN.

Bodleian L. Oxford. In a recent issue of the *Athenaeum* Ralph Thomas writes: "A great blow to learning has been dealt by the curators of the Bodleian in partially shutting up the Radcliffe Camera. This Camera is the general reading-room for the Bodleian, and one has been accustomed to help oneself to a certain number of books, as at the British Museum. It appears from the curators' reports that some readers have been mean and dishonest enough to steal some of the books, and the only remedy the curators can find is to do as a schoolmaster does who is unable to find a culprit—punish the whole school. So the curators punish us all, both readers and the staff (on whom more work is entailed), for the depredations of a few miscreants. I desire respectfully to submit to them that such a course is most unwise, and contrary to all the great and generous traditions of Oxford in favor of education. The Camera is now bare, bereft of all indications of learning, and no longer impresses one with a feeling that it is a place of study. Fancy the British Museum, which is subject to the same kind of loss, only in a greater degree, putting the books (over 20,000) now accessible to readers in 'locked cases.' Why, they have had a page stolen out of a dictionary that cost £40 to bind alone. What is the curators' reason for punishing students not yet at the university? They have lost some '30 volumes' of school-books, replaceable at a cost of certainly less than £30. Now the Camera is reduced to the level of a free library. The curators may not hear of it, but I can inform them that the indignation is great among those students who are not the thieves. The latter have probably all left Oxford, and would not care if the whole place was locked up. It is all the more felt from the great liberality of all arrangements at Oxford, and the well-known desire of Bodley's librarians to assist students (of all nations) in their work."

Cambridge (Eng.) P. L. (43d rpt., 1897-8.) Added 1818; total 44,847, of which 37,995 are in the central lib. Issued, lending ls. 112,543 (fict. 86,705); ref. lib. 3756. New registration 1364.

The committee asks for suggestions that may promote closer co-operation with the schools.

German private libraries. G. Hedeler, of Leipzig, has issued the third part of his "List of private libraries," in which the important private collections of Germany are recorded in the same manner as was followed in the previous sections for the libraries of the United States, Canada, and Great Britain.

Leeds (Eng.) F. P. L. (28th rpt. — year ending March 25, '98.) Added, ref. l. 1797; total 54,645; issued 127,866. Added, Central and branch lending ls. 1842; total 136,663; issued 887,027 ("fict., poetry, and drama" 496,462; "juv. lit." 284,007). No. cardholders 29,745.

University of Leipzig. The Bismarck family recently offered to the University of Leipzig 57 boxes filled with letters and *Handakten*, in consideration of the fact that the late prince descended, on his mother's side, from a family of scholars of that town. The collection, which is said to contain a manuscript by Lothar Bucher that would fill 60 printed sheets, was to be placed under the curatorship of Dr. Horst Kohl, who edited the "Bismarck-Regesten." Unfortunately, the Saxon government forbade the ancient seat of learning to accept the gift, in spite of its historical importance. — *Athenaeum*, Oct. 1.

West Ham (Eng.) P. Ls. (Rpt. — 1897-98.) Added 2337; total 42,653, of which 16,883 are at the Canning Town branch. Issued 373,454, an increase of 142,098 over last year. New cards issued 4451; total 17,521.

The two-book system, adopted during the year, "has proved of great interest to many of the readers." "Another project which was inaugurated in 1897 is that of an affiliation of the libraries and board schools, by means of which, when in work, practically the whole of the children in the borough will be benefited, and adult readers at the public libraries have more convenience and greater quiet. Under this scheme the school libraries will serve as corporation branches.

"The subject index is assuming much larger proportions than was anticipated, and the work it has cost can only be estimated by those who have participated in it. Every effort is being put forward to complete it this year, and there is some hope that this desirable end will be accomplished. Between 500 and 600 copies have been subscribed for."

The new library building and technical institute which will replace the present temporary quarters "is progressing satisfactorily. It is equal to any elsewhere for convenience of working arrangements, light and heat, and the general comfort of the readers. Some of the rooms are very large, the news-room, for instance, being 110 feet long by 33 feet wide." Its completion is hoped for in October.

Librarians.

FLINT, Weston, who was on Sept. 29 appointed librarian of the Washington (D. C.) Free Public Library, is well known in the American Library Association and in Washington library circles, where for eight years he was librarian of the Patent Office and for five years statistician of the Bureau of Education, having in the latter post prepared the U. S. report on "Statistics of public libraries," issued in 1893. Mr. Flint is a life member of the A. L. A., and a member of many historical and scientific societies, and was one of the trustees of the library of which he is now placed in charge. The reorganization of free library affairs in Washington is noted elsewhere in this issue. (See p. 590.)

GODARD, George S., formerly librarian of the Cossitt Library, Granby, Ct., has been appointed assistant librarian of the Connecticut State Library, succeeding Charles W. Butler, resigned.

HUBBARD, Miss Anna G., of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of '98, has been appointed librarian of the State Normal School at Oshkosh, Wis.

KUMLI, Miss Bertha, was on Sept. 6 re-elected librarian of the Santa Rosa (Cal.) Free Public Library. It will be remembered that in the spring of 1896 Miss Kumli, who had held the office of librarian for six years, was succeeded by a new appointee, her retirement being generally regretted. (See L. J., May, 1896, 21: 252.)

LEAVITT, Miss Charlotte, has been appointed librarian of the new McClymond's Public Library at Massillon, O., which, it is thought, will be opened to the public about Jan. 1.

PARKER, Miss Mary C., of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of '98, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Public Library of Elyria, Ohio.

SINSABAUGH-AUSTIN, Miss Anna D. Austin, of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library, resigned her position in August and was married on Sept. 17 to George Sinsabaugh, of Los Angeles. The work of Miss Austin is well known to those who are familiar with the recent development of the Los Angeles Public Library. As first assistant she has for several years practically directed the training class conducted by the library, and her winning disposition, unflinching tact and devotion to all interests have been important factors in strengthening the library's influence and extending its field.

STEVENS, Miss Elizabeth C., Pratt Institute Library School, class of '98, is about to undertake the librarianship of "The Boys' Free Reading-rooms" in New York City.

THORNE, Miss Elizabeth G., a graduate of the New York State Library School, class of '97, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Port Jervis (N. Y.) Free Library. Miss Thorne had previously held the position of cataloger at the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library.

Cataloging and Classification.

The BOSTON (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for October contains a list of books on trees and forestry (9 p.).

BOWDOIN COLLEGE LIBRARY. Bibliographical contributions, no. 8: A classified list of the German dialect collection established by Edward C. Guild, compiled and annotated by the donor. Brunswick, Me., 1898. p. 333-348. O.

CARL VON ROTHSCHILD'SCHE OFFENTLICHE BIBLIOTHEK, *Frankfurt a. M.* Verzeichnis der Bücher. Band 1: mit autoren-und titelregister. Frankfurt a. M., 1892-98 [1898.] 10+594 p. O.

Made up of the yearly classed lists of accessions from 1891-1896, followed by the list covering the period 1887-90; these are prefaced by a table of contents, indicating the various classes, and followed by an author and title index. Entries are alphabetic under classes and are numbered consecutively; there are 7871 entries. The collection is somewhat specialized in accordance with the aim of the library managers to supplement the departments of the older Frankfurt libraries. So for instance where the city library and the Senckenberg library make specialties of history, law, theology, medicine and natural science, the Rothschild library gives preference to art, Germanic and Romanic philology and commerce, etc. A number of the books added during the period specified were presented by Baroness Salomon v. Rothschild, Freifrau Carl v. Rothschild, Lady Rothschild, and Baroness James v. Rothschild.

The FITCHBURG (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for September contains a reference list on Tennyson.

The LOWELL (Mass.) CITY L. *Bulletin* for May-August is almost wholly devoted to a full annotated reference list on artists (p. 3-39); the notes are chiefly from Sturgis and Krehbiel's "Bibliography of fine art."

The N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* for September contains Part 2 of the list of periodicals relating to science (in general) and publications of learned societies.

PROCTOR, Robert. An index to the early printed books in the British Museum; from the invention of printing to the year MD, with notes of those in the Bodleian library. Part 2. London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1898. 8°. 16s.

"It is impossible to praise too highly the second section of Mr. Proctor's 'Index,' for the scientific spirit with which all bibliographical work should be carried out is observable on every page. This second section, which deals exclusively with Italy, carries the entries from

no. 3286 to no. 7443. The British Museum is extraordinarily rich in the monuments of the early printers, but the chronological value of the collection has never been so strikingly demonstrated as in Mr. Proctor's index. A comparatively large number of books are included in the division of 'unknown places,' in some cases with, but more often without, the name of the printer. There can be no doubt that, when Mr. Proctor's book has been circulated among the various libraries and students of the early history of typography, many of these doubtful points will be cleared up. The rise and early progress of printing has been greatly overdone with so-called historians, and works such as Mr. Proctor's are of the highest value as largely helping to bring order out of chaos. One point suggests itself in going through the index. The number of two, three, and four copies of one book in the British Museum is very startling; in some instances there are duplicates of books of the highest rarity, and for which collectors would be willing to pay high prices. One perfect copy of an edition is in the case of incunabula sufficient for the demands of the British Museum, and the space occupied by duplicates might, perhaps, be filled to more advantage."—*Literature*, Aug. 20.

The PROVIDENCE P. L. *Bulletin* for September contains reference list no. 61, on Thackeray, classed to cover the writer's works, biographical accounts, critical estimates, and portraits.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, *Sydney*.

Current supplement to the catalogue for the years 1896-97: Reference department. Sydney, 1898. 4 + 424 p. Q. bds.

As this supplement is issued "under revision," and will not be completed until the conclusion, in 1900, of the five-year period it covers, close criticism is perhaps unjustifiable, but it is only fair to say that it is an unsatisfactory catalog, despite the careful printing, clear broad page, and the painstaking displayed in many entries. It is in two divisions, an author list followed by a subject index, cross-references being generally omitted pending completion of the work. Titles are not given, but biographical references appear, as a rule, in the author division; analyticals are included to a large extent in both sections, but the practice does not seem to be uniform. Under Browning in the first division there are five analyticals referring to volumes of critical or literary essays, but the important volume of "Papers of the Browning Society, 1886-97," appears only under *Boston Browning Society*; in the same way Sir William Hunter's book, "The Thackerays in India," appears only under the author in the main division and under India in the subject index, with no reference from its special biographical subject; while Andrew Lang's historical novel, "A monk of Fife," is treated as history, having an author entry under "Norman Leslie," the fictitious narrator, and reference under Jeanne d'Arc. Periodicals are entered in the first division and their contents are analyzed in the author or the subject list with more or less fulness. In-

deed it is difficult to understand upon what plan the work has been performed, as, for instance, we find Longfellow's "Poems of places" entered analytically under every place mentioned by the poet, while Howard and Crisp's "Visitation of Ireland" and the same writers' "Visitation of England and Wales" appear only under authors, and, in the subject index, under the heading "Visitation of counties." We note also such headings as "Votes and proceedings," see under name of colony or country in author catalog; "Seats of the nobility and county families"; "Native currant"; and, as a crowning stroke, "Litterateurs" and "Authors and authorship," respectively, Landor, Lockhart, and Arnold being placed in the former category, and Hamerton and Smollett in the latter.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for September contains short special lists on the Philippine, Caroline, and Ladrone Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO (Cal.) F. P. L. Catalogue of foreign literature: French, German, Italian, Scandinavian, Spanish, and other languages, including translations. San Francisco, July, 1898.

An author list, including English critical or historical works dealing with foreign languages or literature. Contents entries are very full.

SAUVAGE, Ed. Classification bibliographique décimale. (*In Revue Scientifique*, Sept. 10, p. 325-331.)

A luminous description of Mr. Dewey's classification and a plea for its universal adoption. Incidentally, Mr. Cutter's scheme of classification is criticised adversely.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. Library bulletin, August, 1898. Accessions to the library, April-June, 1898. 26 p. [printed on one side] O.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF N. Y. State Library bulletin, Bibliography no. 14, August, 1898. Index to subject bibliographies in library bulletins to Dec. 31, 1897, by Alice Newman, class of 1897; submitted for graduation, N. Y. State Library School. Albany, 1898. p. 369-426 O. 10 c.

48 bulletins are indexed; the list should be useful for reference in most libraries.

The WALTHAM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for September contains special lists of Indian tales, Mythology, etc., and a short list on the Red Cross Society.

The following are supplied by Harvard University Library:

Himes, J: Andrew (Paradise lost);
Justice, Alfred Rudolph (An equitable exchange system);
O'Neil, James L: (Jerome Savonarola);
Thompson, G: Fayette (Index to authors with titles of their publications appearing in the documents of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1841-1897).

Bibliography.

AVF6. Ireneo. Modona, Leonello. *Bibliografia del Padre Ireneo Aff6*. Parma, L. Battei, 1898. 8°.

Noticed in *Riv. delle Bibl.*, Aug.-Sept., p. 144. Prepared in commemoration of the first centenary (May, 1897) of the death of Padre Aff6, and prefaced by a biographical sketch. There are listed 108 works published during the writer's lifetime, and 62 posthumous works, chronologically arranged, and embracing prose, poetry, and miscellaneous literature.

AFRICA. Heawood, Edward. African books of 1897-98. (*In Geographical Journal*, September, 12: 300-306.)

A review of the principal works relating to Africa, published during the past 12 months.

CABOTS. Beazley, C. Raymond. John and Sebastian Cabot: the discovery of North America. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1898. 20+311 p. (Builders of Greater Britain) 12°. \$1.50.

Contains a list of 53 documents mainly illustrating the English career of John and Sebastian Cabot, from 1476 to 1557. There is also a list of "Cabot literature" containing 113 titles.

FAUNA. Aflalo, F. G. Sketch of the natural history (vertebrates) of the British Islands; with a concise bibliography of popular works relating to the British fauna, and a list of field clubs and natural history societies in the United Kingdom. Edinburgh, Blackwood, 1898. 489 p. 11. 12°.

"IMITATION OF CHRIST." Puyol, Mgr. P. E. Descriptions bibliographiques des manuscrits et des principales éditions du livre "De imitatione Christi." Paris, V. Retaux, 1898. 6+492 p. 8°. 5 fr.

MOON, William. Rutherford, John. William Moon and his work for the blind. London, Hodder & Stoughton, 1898. 7+280 p. 12°.

Pages 270-280 comprise a classified list of works published in Dr. Moon's type for the blind.

SCOTLAND. Christison, David. Early fortifications in Scotland: motes, camps, and forts. Edinburgh, William Blackwood & Sons, 1898. (The Rhind lectures in archaeology for 1894.) 25+407 p. 8°.

Contains a bibliography of 132 titles.

SKATING. Foster, F. W. A bibliography of skating. London, Warhurst, 1898. 136 p. 8°. 5s.

S. P. C. K. Allen, W. O. B., and McClure, Edmund. Two hundred years: the history

of The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1698-1898. London, S. P. C. K., 1898. 7+551 p. 8°.

Contains a considerable account of the early history of the publications of the society. When it is remembered that at the present time the society's catalog contains some 3000 separate publications it is not surprising that little space is given to later publications. There is a 14-page list of the foreign publications of the society from 1836 to 1898. Since 1807 the society has circulated over twelve and a half millions of its publications.

"STENDHAL." To the *Rivista delle Biblioteche*, Aug.-Sept., p. 124-129, Alberto Lumbruso contributes an interesting "Saggio di una bibliografia Stendhaliana." It is arranged chronologically, covering the years 1805-1898, and lists nearly 50 works, in various editions.

THEOLOGICAL AND SEMITIC LITERATURE. Muss-Arnolt, W. Theological and Semitic literature: a bibliographical supplement to the *American Journal of Theology*, *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures*, and the *Biblical World*. [University of Chicago, 1898.] 32 p. O.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

Deutsch-Amerikanische Schriftsteller- und Künstler Pseudonyme; von H. A. Rattermann. (*In the Deutsch-Amerikanisches Magazin*, vol. 1, p. 143-156. 1887.) J. C. ROWELL.

Graham Travers, author of "Mona Maclean, medical student," is the pseudonym of Dr. Margaret Todd, who has just written a new story called "Windyhaugh."—*Lit. World* (Lond.), Sept. 9.

The following are taken from the "Catalogue of title entries of books" issued from the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress:

Carter, Nicholas, *pseud.* of Coryell, J: Russell, "Among the nihilists; or, a plot against the czar." 16: 6 (Jl. 13, '98).

"Hoyle," *pseud.* of W: E. Forrest, "The game in Wall street, and how to play it successfully." 16: 6 (Jl. 13, '98).

Warneford, *Lieut.*, *pseud.* of Archibald Clavering Gunter, "The adventures of a naval officer." 16: 160 (Jl. 27, '98).

"A patriotic primer for the little citizen" is by G: T. Balch. 16: 5 (Jl. 13, '98).

"Arizona" is by Jonathan Burwell Frost. 16: 159 (Jl. 27, '98).

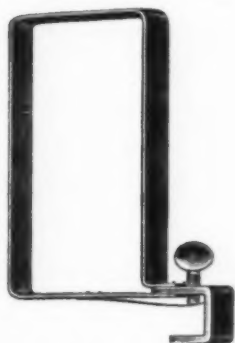
"Music and poetry of Norfolk [Conn.]" is by Carl Stoeckel. 16: 91 (Jl. 20, '98).

"Short and plain explanation of Farmer Miles' methods of animal castration and spraying and after-treatment when necessary; by Farmer Miles," is by T. C. Miles. 16: 90 (Jl. 20, '98).

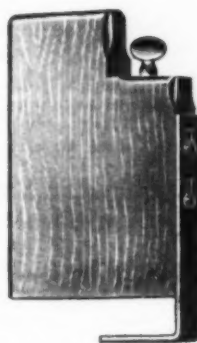
"The army and navy of the United States, 1776-1898," is by W: Walton. 16: 166 (Jl. 27, '98).

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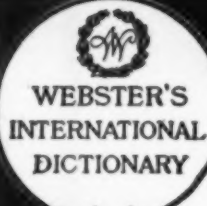
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